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GLOBAL SYSTEM OF TRADE PREFERENCES (GSTP) NEGOTIATIONS: PRODUCTS OF INTEREST TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES

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INTRODUCTION

1. This study has been prepared pursuant to the decision of the Seventh session of the Conference of African Ministers of Trade held in February 1982 which inter alia, requested the ECA secretariat to: (i) continue to provide all necessary assistance to African delegations participating in global meetings on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries (ECDC); and (ii) conduct a study to identify those products of interest to African countries and which would be the subject of a Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries (GSTP)s. 1/

2. Trade is an important sector among the programmes adopted by developing countries within the context of promoting economic co-operation among themselves. It is generally agreed that certain instruments are needed in order to fully exploit the potential of South-South relations with a view to bringing about overall trade expansion among them. 2/ There is the need to take concrete measures to achieve this objective and to overcome some of the inimical factors inhibiting orderly development of mutual trade between developing countries. It was with this purpose in mind that the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries (GSTP) was launched. The principle guidelines for GSTP are elaborated in the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance. 3/

3. Since the meeting of the Group of 77 held in Manila in 1976 4/ and the adoption of Arusha Programme for Collective Self-reliance, a series of meetings of members of the Group of 77 have taken place at various levels. The main objectives of the meetings have been to strengthen the negotiating capacity of the developing countries with the developed countries and to find ways and means of reducing dependency on the latter while at the same time intensifying trade and economic linkages among themselves. These meetings also provided a forum for harmonizing the interests of the developing countries.

4. It was against this background that the chairman of the Group of 77 presented to the 37th session of the Economic and Social Council, the report of the Economic and Social Council Launching of Global Negotiations on International Economic Co-operation for Development: Development and International Economic

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1/ Report of the Conference of African Ministers of Trade on its Seventh Session E/ECA/CM.8/13, pp. 12-13.

2/ Lagos Plan of Action for the Economic Development of Africa 1980-2000.

3/ Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for the Negotiations, TD/236 UNCTAD V, p.9.

4/ Manila Declaration and Programme of Action Meeting of Group of 77 on ECDC: (1976), Group of 77 adopted the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance, 1981 and the Group of 77 in Caracas endorses the programme of 1981.

Co-operation which clearly outlined the Ministerial Declaration on GSTP.[5] Similarly, during its nineteenth session, the Economic Commission for Africa also adopted resolution 517(XIX) calling upon the OAU and ECA secretariats to assist African countries in preparing for international negotiations and to define a strategy for the negotiations.[6]

5. The study focuses attention essentially on the relevance of GSTP to African countries with a view to assisting the member States in adopting appropriate negotiating strategies, taking account of the global preferences from which they already derive benefits. The study is divided into four parts. The first part is a brief analysis of some global preferential schemes of presumed benefit to developing African countries. The second part, reviews the state of African subregional groupings, their current achievements and future prospects. The third part outlines the relevance of GSTP in African trade while part four attempts to identify a list of commodities which could be considered in the initial stages. The final and last part consists of suggested possible negotiating strategies together with concluding observations and recommendations for future action in this area.

II. AN ANALYSIS OF GLOBAL PREFERENTIAL SCHEMES OF AFRICAN INTEREST

6. African countries, in line with other countries, have been involved in various global preferential negotiations as a means of improving their export performance.

(i) African countries within the context of the GATT

7. The bulk of international trade is regulated under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). GATT has two groups of membership. One group consists of *de jure* contracting parties which enjoy full benefits and the other countries which maintain a *de facto* membership or abide by its rules. In 1984, Africa constituted about 30 per cent of the former and 40 per cent of the latter. It is quite likely that some of the countries in the latter category would in due course become *de jure* members.

5/ See Document A/37/544 of 14th October 1982.

6/ ECA Annual Report, 3 May 1983 - 28 May 1984, E/ECA/CM.10/38, p. 127.

8. The GATT structure includes the Committee on Trade and Development which is responsible for reviewing, discussing and negotiating issues of trade interest to developing countries. It is within this framework that the Protocol Relating to Trade Negotiations among Developing Countries was adopted in 1971. The Protocol came into effect in 1973 in an attempt to increase trade among developing countries. However, only Egypt and Tunisia are members of this GATT Protocol.

9. The Protocol is overseen by the Committee of Participating Countries. It is an autonomous preferential trading arrangement providing for an exchange of mutually advantageous tariff and trade concessions among developing countries. Its basic aim is the expansion of mutual trade among all developing countries taking into account their individual development, financial and trade needs, through reduction or elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers.

10. Another aspect of the GATT was the creation of the Consultative Group of Eighteen in 1979 as a permanent body consisting of high-level officials responsible for trade policies in each country. 7/ However, the Group's deliberations are not legal but are merely a check on the consistency of trade measures within the GATT obligations. Thus, developing countries do not obtain redress to their problems in this group.

(ii) The Generalized Scheme of Preferences (GSP)

11. The Generalized Scheme of Preferences (GSP) was developed within UNCTAD to encourage export expansion of manufactured goods by developing countries. UNCTAD resolution 21(II) incorporates the provisions of the Charter of Algiers of 1967, by reiterating the objectives of GSP which are to: «increase export earnings; promote industrialization and accelerate the rate of economic growth of developing countries». After several negotiations, especially at its fourth special session, the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board in its Decision 75(S-IV) adopted the report of the Special Committee on Preferences. Subsequently, the General Assembly in declaring the Second United Nations Development Decade included the preferential trade arrangements as an integral part of the Development Strategy.

12. Presently, 19 developed market economies and 6 socialist countries of Eastern Europe subscribe to the GSP. There are over 125 developing countries who are beneficiaries of the Scheme. The least developed among the developing countries participating in these schemes are in some respects entitled to further concessions or more preferred advantages.

7/ The membership composition of the Group in 1983 and 1984 included three African countries - Egypt, Nigeria and Zaire.

13. Since the GSP scheme was started, developed (offering) countries have continued on the whole to improve their offers. However, the main characteristics still persist. For instance, there are wide variations among offering countries of share of GSP most favoured nations (MFN) clause to product lines coverage. The percentages in 1980 ranged betwe.. 38 for Finland to 90 for Switzerland. In terms of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature (BTN) Chapters 1-24 where the bulk of African products concentrated, these are affected by restrictions of the EEC under the Common Agricultural Policy and USA graduation. For example, African exports of meat, fish, fruit, tobacco cocoa butter and soluble coffee are under quota system and carry a high tariff rate in the EEC. Benefitiaries to the USA system are subjected to differential treatment depending on their level of development.

14. A matter of great concern with regard to the application of GSP is the shallow level of tariff cuts. It is generally agreed that GSP effectively stimulates export oriented industries or production through advantages in competitiveness. However, experience shows that developing countries are under internal pressures not only with regard to the depth of tariff cuts but also with regard to a variety of safeguard mechanisms such as the rules of origin which are designed to protect sensitive productive sectors in the offering countries. Thus, GSP has in practice become a "window dressing" facility because developing countries, especially in Africa, cannot fully benefit from this arrangement due to the countervailing protectionist policies imposed by offering developed countries.

(iii) Preferences of the European Economic Community

15. The economic relationship between the European Economic Community (EEC) and 66 States of Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) under the three Lomé Conventions includes non-reciprocal trade preferences by the developing countries. It is important to note that the agreements have been tailored not to contradict the provisions of the GATT and as such, they are not fully geared to Africa's advantage.

16. Nearly all exports of agricultural and primary commodities to EEC from African countries under the Lomé Convention receive duty free treatment except for those excluded under the Common Agricultural Policy. With regard to industrial products, all of them receive full preferential treatment under the Lomé Convention as long as such products can meet the conditions laid down under the rules of origin.

17. It should be recognized that African countries under the Lomé Convention compete with preferential benefits offered by the EEC market to a large number of other countries or regions which are not included in this arrangement but with which the EEC has negotiated preferential arrangements. These include Latin American countries, the European Free Trade Area (EFTA) Mediterranean countries

and of late some countries of the Association of East Asian Nations (ASEAN). It is noteworthy to underscore that considering the volume of trade in products which are of export interest to ACP countries (of which Africa is a party), the share of ACP countries in preferential market in EEC was about 18 per cent in 1976 while that of EFTA was 30 per cent, GSP benefitiaries 34 per cent and Mediterranean countries 18 per cent.

III. GSTP WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF AFRICAN SUBREGIONAL GROUPINGS

(i) Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) among Developing Countries

18. As was stated earlier, one of the major objectives in establishing the global system of trade preferences among developing countries (GSTP) is to stimulate, diversify and stabilize export growth between developing countries and reinforce collective self-reliance of the countries of the South. Preferential measures such as tariff reduction and non-tariff barriers when combined with mechanisms of payment and export credit arrangements with other sectoral development co-operation activities could go a long way in establishing and increasing trade flows among developing countries. It would also in the long run accelerate economic growth for the participating countries. There is ample evidence, especially from the studies undertaken by UNCTAD to show that existing trade barriers among developing countries are partly responsible for the low level of trade between them. 8/

19. The effect of tariff, import charges and non-tariff barriers is to make imports uncompetitive or outrightly exclude them from the domestic market of the country imposing the barriers. Non-tariff barriers include government participation in trade through preferential purchasing, restrictive practices, customs and administrative import procedures, technical barriers to trade, quantitative restrictions and charges to imports such as import deposits and credit restrictions. These measures are implemented through administrative controls and as such ensure a direct effective control on imports. Tariffs and related levies on the other hand indirectly influence control of imports through the price - cost mechanism. Thus, a price increase as a result of an increase of tariff may not outrightly curb imports whereas a quota restriction or import licensing will control the volume of imports in the country.

8/ UNCTAD, Trade among developing countries by main SITC groups or by regions, TD/B/C.7/21, Chapter VII.

20. The establishment of a global system of trade preferences among developing countries is likely to overcome tariff and other trade services as well as problems of economic and structural production capacity facing the developing countries. Where preferences are agreed to on a product-by-product basis, this would stimulate the establishment of productive capacities in certain sectors of the economy. GSTP should be based on sectoral development so that the economic and trade structure of the countries concerned could increasingly be transformed from primary to semi-manufactured or industrial goods. Besides geographic and production diversification, coupled with the stable price system offered by the nature of manufactured goods to be traded. GSTP would help developing countries to protect themselves effectively against adverse developments in world trade.

21. It is therefore important to strengthen the objective of GSTP as a long-term development objective of developing countries. Products or groups of products of interest to contracting parties have to be identified bearing in mind the fact that industrial growth of developing countries will largely depend on their collective efforts. All groups of countries and regions have to benefit equitably from GSTP scheme. In response to the decision taken at Mexico City Conference of September 1976, concessions are to be offered to least developed countries to enable them to realize accelerated rate of industrial development without which their interest in GSTP participation will not be forthcoming. 9/

(ii) GSTP within the context of African trade and economic groupings

22. GSTP has special relevance to African trade and economic groups. As will be recalled, the Lagos Plan of Action committed the member States to set up an African economic community by the year 2000 through the establishment of new regional structures and by strengthening existing ones as a first step in creating an African Common Market. Furthermore, Lagos Plan of Action calls for harmonization of strategies and policies with regard to economic development and promotion of joint ventures in several sectors. The key element in these co-operative programmes is a better integration of resources endowment exploitation with a view to achieving fast and sustained rates of economic development. 10/ In the area of trade, the Lagos Plan of Action proposes, inter-alia, the creation of favourable conditions for expansion of intra-African trade and international trade, by eliminating trade barriers and establishing multinational corporations. GSTP would therefore be an effective mechanism for achieving these goals.

9/ See TD/B/C.7/35, p.1.

10/ Plan of Action for the implementation of Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, ECA, 1979.

23. There are now several regional and subregional economic groupings within Africa which could be harnessed to speed up the process of regional co-operation and integration through GSTP. Most of these groupings were formed in the mid-seventies, except the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC) and the West African Economic Community (CEAO), which were established in the pre-independence period. 11/ The following groupings can be easily adjusted as vehicles for implementating GSTP within the African context: the Central African Economic and Customs Union (UDEAC); the West African Economic Community (CEAO); the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS); the Mano River Union (MRU); the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL); the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS); the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) of the Eastern and Southern African States; the West African Clearing House; the Central African Clearing House; and the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Committee (SADCC).

24. Since the early 1960's, there has been acceptance of economic co-operation or regional integration as the most effective method of enhancing economic development in the African countries. By the same token, such co-operation would also enhance the realization of the objectives of GSTP. It is important to stress however that economic co-operation as a tool for economic development would not have the same impact in all developing countries. 12/ As such, it is to be expected that some countries would benefit more than others at given periods in the process of integration.

25. Three broad objectives for economic co-operation among developing African countries can be discerned. The first objective is to increase trade among them by offering tariff and non-tariff concessions as those envisaged within GSTP, so that the products originating from participating countries are not subjected to quantitative restrictions and at the same time enjoy a price advantage over products originating from third countries. The tariff and non-tariff concessions are further reinforced with the adoption of a common external tariff within the regional grouping. Secondly the enhancement of subregional groupings in sectoral development particularly in agriculture, industry and transport and communications, with a view to achieving their economic growth and development. This objective enables the countries in the subregion to transform their production and consumption structure, to strengthen economic interdependence and complementarity. The third objective is to enable the least-developed, landlocked and island states to form integral part of the co-operation arrangement and hence reap the benefits of collective self-reliance ventures.

11/ For a full analysis of trade groupings, see Jonathan H. Chileshe, The Challenge of Developing Intra-African Trade, East African Literature Bureau, Nairobi, 1977, pp. 154-187.

12/ For a full treatment of African regional economic co-operation, see B.W.T. Mutharika, Towards A Multinational Economic Co-operation in Africa, Praeger, New York, 1972, pp. 20-27.

26. Although some of these groupings have shown significant progress in the operation of their schemes, it is felt that the introduction of GSTP would further enhance the process of trade expansion. In the UDEAC, for instance, the share of intra-union trade grew from 4.7 per cent in 1960 to 7.4 per cent by 1973.13/ However, it declined to about 6 per cent in 1977 and in 1983 it constituted a mere 2.4 per cent. 14/ This was particularly the case with regard to industrial products which responded favourably to the single tax regime. In the meantime, the period after 1972 has not shown much growth in intra-community trade because «single tax» did not reduce competition from industries outside the area.

27. Generally speaking, intra-subregional trade still constitutes a small magnitude in total community exports. For instance, intra-subregional trade within ECOWAS amounted to about 3.5 per cent during the last decade (in 1983 it equalled to 3.4 per cent). For Mano River Union, on the other hand, it rose slightly from 0.2 per cent in 1975 to 0.34 per cent in 1983. As it was observed in the African trade structure, there has been a general decline in the rate of growth of intra-African trade. Moreover, it fell by more than 17 per cent in 1982 to reach the level of 2 billion dollars. 15/ It is apparent from the above assessment that a lot needs to be done to raise the level of intra-subregional trade.

28. Apart from the integration grouping with objectives of trade expansion through liberalization, there are those meant to meet specialized objectives such as harmonization of subregional payments arrangements. The West African Clearing House (WACH), the Central African Clearing House (CACH) and the PTA Clearing arrangement, are such groupings. Their specific objective is to promote the use of the currencies of member States for subregional trade transactions and then to reduce the constraints on the balance of payments resulting from settlement of trade balances through use of foreign currency reserves. As such these would be re-inforced by the GSTP.

29. Preferential concessions within the subregional groupings consist of gradual removal or extensive reduction in tariff and non-tariff barriers with an established common external tariff. The scope and depth of these preferences differ between subregional groupings. For instance, tariff and non-tariff barriers of the PTA are less liberal but more pragmatic than is the case under ECOWAS and ECCAS. All

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13/ UNCTAD, The trade preferences of the African Economic Co-operation and Integration Groupings (TD/B.C.7/32).

14/ Calculated on the basis of «IMF Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook 1984.»

15/ ADB/ECA Economic Report on Africa, 1984, p. 16.

subregional groupings have established rules of origin to safeguard their preferential and mutual interest. One of the rules specifies that products have to be produced by national enterprises whose equity and the majority of management is national. This rule excludes the operations of the transnational corporations (TNC's) and their dominance in member country economies and therefore ensures that the benefits would accrue to the subregional groupings with less external interference.

IV. THE RELEVANCE OF GSTP IN AFRICA'S TRADE

30. The analysis of Africa's trade structure shows that the external trade is characterized inter alia by heavy reliance on raw material and agricultural products for major part of export earnings, and by the importation of a wide range of manufactured goods including food. This pattern of trade has over the years led to strains and stresses on the African economies which constitute the basic motivation for GSTP. The need to transform this structure and to make the economies less dependent on the industrialized countries as a major source of economic growth and stability have necessitated the establishment of GSTP as an instrument that could possibly stimulate trade among developing countries.

31. The relevance of GSTP becomes more pronounced because Africa's exports of manufactures have stagnated around 6 per cent of total exports basically because the African production structure has hitherto been geared to supplying primary products to the industrialized countries. The continuation of this pattern of production and consumption contributed to Africa's low industrial base. To make matters worse, the developed countries have discouraged the development of production of industrial processed and semi-manufactured exports from developing African countries. This has been achieved through protectionism. Thus, the difficulty of market access for Africa's manufactured and processed products in the developed countries is of paramount importance in the programme for GSTP.

32. Essentially, two policy measures are needed to overcome these obstacles: (a) Africa must first develop her industrial base utilizing her abundant natural resources and (b) find access to other markets for her manufactured and semi-manufactured products. To that end, GSTP has a special appeal to African countries since this would enable them establish export programmes in manufactures and eventually to overcome their structural weakness attributable to their dependency on the exports of primary commodities. Another importance of GSTP to Africa is that it will open up avenues for multilateral trade negotiations in the field of manufactured products. Since the prices for manufactured goods are more stable than those of primary commodities, increased trade through GSTP will ensure stable and expanding export earnings of African countries.

V. SELECTION OF PRODUCTS OF AFRICAN INTEREST TO BE NEGOTIATED IN THE FRAMEWORK OF GSTP

(i) Criteria for the selection of products

33. The criteria for selecting products for inclusion in the negotiations for the GSTP will need to take into account the structure of production, the current and future consumption patterns of the African countries. Furthermore, the selection of products should pay attention to overall balanced development, trade stability and economic growth at the national, subregional, regional and interregional levels. In particular, the criteria should aim at identifying:

(a) products that will increase Africa's share of total world exports especially of manufactured and intermediate goods;

(b) products which will increase and maintain a dynamic market penetration in other developing countries so as to foster industrial production and export diversification;

(c) products that will promote trade within the subregions to fulfill the priorities of the Lagos Plan of Action. To this end, efforts should be made to identify deficit and surplus commodity areas which could satisfy subregional demand and self-sufficiency in basic commodities such as food.

34. Another consideration is that in selecting products for GSTP negotiation, regard should be given to commodities or products which are strategic for the economic development, sustainance and social stability. For this reason, agreement to establish GSTP between subregional groupings or within a regional grouping should focus on comprehensive mechanisms for sectoral planning and trade linkages satisfying consumption requirements in food, clothing, housing, education and health.

35. With regard to interregional trade, the criteria should aim at reducing Africa's dependence on primary commodity exports by ensuring that other developing countries accept African goods. The list of products to be traded between Africa and other developing regions should be based on full reciprocity. Moreover, in view of the fact, that the newly industrializing countries of Asia and Latin America are likely to increase their demand for Africa's raw materials, Africa should insist that its products in processed and semi-manufactured state should constitute an integral framework for GSTP.

(ii) Initial list of African commodities for GSTP negotiations

36. Even under the current production patterns of the region, a tentative list of available and potential products can be established for the GSTP scheme. In this regard, it is worthwhile to briefly review some of the factors which are likely to act as a stimulus to Africa's export capacity in view of the region's comparative advantage in certain products. These factors include:

(a) total and per capita rates of growth as indicators of increased aggregate and sectoral demand. With regard to sectoral demand, manufactured consumer goods would include high quality processed foodstuff, footwear, clothing and textile fabrics, iron and steel fabricated products, machinery and equipments, building materials and domestic appliances;

(b) labour and skill intensive products such as hand tools, domestic appliances, electronic equipments, clothing and footwear and toys, could raise the industrial base of some African countries particularly in countries where export growth has been demonstrated;

(c) different natural resources and factor endowment provide a basis for specialization as well as complementarity. As investment and exploitation of enlarged markets are linked together through preferences, there is a strong incentive to create productive capacity to replace imports from third party sources. Imports from developed countries could easily be substituted if the regional markets could be geared toward trade preferences of the imports from the other developing countries;

(d) because of the low level of industrialization, high tariff and non-tariff protection of the industrial sector in most African countries, reciprocal reduction of these trade barriers would not only increase the flow of trade between co-operating countries, but would also provide a sound industrial base competitiveness since resources and factors of production would be utilized more efficiently;

(e) harmonization of fiscal, monetary and trade policies and the establishment of payments arrangements would go a long way in promoting mutual trade between developing countries.

37. Table 1 depicts agricultural and mineral commodities of interest to African countries which could be processed or manufactured for export to other developing countries co-operating in the GSTP system. A second category of products consists of industrial products which would require domestic and imported raw materials so as to diversify and broaden Africa's industrial base and the export structure.

TABLE 1

Major Exports and Imports of interest to Africa on which Intra- and Interregional negotiations on GSTP could be based

Commodity	Intra-Africa		Interregional to or from Asia, Latin America		To dev. market economies	Remarks
1. Meat bovine and mutton	X	M	X		X	To be based on surplus-deficit criteria
2. Fish tinned	X	M	X			
3. Bananas, pineapples, oranges	X	M	X			
4. Fruit juices	X	M	X		X	
5. Sugar	X	M	X		X	To be based on surplus-deficit criteria
6. Coffee, cocoa, tea	X		X		X	
7. Rice	X	M	M			
8. Maize	X	M				To be based on surplus-deficit criteria
9. Tobacco	X	M	X			
10. Palm oil			M			
11. Feeding stuff for animals	X	M	X		X	
12. Leather	X	M	X		-	
13. Wood products	X	M	X		X	
14. Raw cotton	X	M	X		X	
15. Jute	M					
16. Cotton yarn	X	M	X			
17. Cotton fabrics	X	M	X	M		
18. Cordage manufacture	X	M	X		X	
19. Sisal manufacture			X		X	
20. Woven synthetic materials	X	M	M			
21. Jute fabric			M			
22. Crude fertilizers	X	M	X		X	
23. Copper	X	M	X		X	
24. (a) Tin	X	M	X			
(b) Asbestos products	X	M	X			
25. Petroleum, crude	X	M	X	M	X	
26. Petroleum, coal, gas, prod.	X	M		M		
27. Pig iron	X	M		M		
28. Iron and steel coils	M			M	M	
29. Iron and steel tubes and pipes	X	M		M		
30. Structural parts of iron and steel	X	M		M	M	

TABLE 1 (cont'd)

Commodity	Intra-Africa		Interregional to or from Asia, Latin America		To dev. Market economies	Remarks
31. Hand tools	X	M	X			
32. Machine tools	X	M	M			
33. Household equipment of base metal	X	M	X			
34. Household equipment electrical and SKD parts	X	M		M		
35. Electric power machinery				M	M	
36. Television receivers, radio	X	M		M		
37. Furniture	X	M	X			
38. Transistors, valves				M	M	
39. Travel goods	X	M	X	M		
40. Clothing	X	M	X	M		
41. Footware	X	M	X	M		
42. Precision products	X	M	X	M		
43. Toys and games	X	M	X	M		
44. Jewellery	X	M	X			
45. Plastic products defined by end product	X	M	X	M		
46. Heavy machinery				M	M	
47. Motor vehicle and accessories	X	M		M	M	
48. Building products and materials	X	M				
49. Paper and paper products	X	M	X			
50. Processed foodstuff	X	M	X			

Notes: X - African exports to the region indicated in the column.

M - African imports from the region indicated in the column.

Sources: (1) Table 1 of TD/B/C.7/20: Measures and arrangements for the promotion of trade in commodities and other agricultural products within a global system of trade preferences among developing countries.

(2) Table 11 of Annex to TD/B/C.7/21: Trade among developing countries by main SITC groups and by regions.

VI. AFRICA'S NEGOTIATING STRATEGY ON GSTP

38. The joint report by OAU/ECA secretariats to the African Group meeting in Geneva, from 22 to 24 July 1981 analysed the elements of an African regional stand on GSTP. The report reiterated that while Africa was comitted to work within the framework of GSTP, her main concern was on the new structure that would evolve to take due cognizance of Africa's special situation. 16/ It is therefore necessary for the African countries to develop a viable negotiating strategy which can assure them that their concerns would be fully safeguarded in global scheme. Thus, as suggested earlier, the African negotiating strategy should be based on the framework established under the subregional groupings such as ECOWAS, ECCAS, PTA, SADCC and other preferential arrangements.

39. The report of the Economic and Social Council on Launching the Global Negotiations on International Economic Co-operation for Development, and International Economic Co-operation includes the Declaration made by the Ministers for foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 indicating that the first phase of the negotiations should include a limited number of components. 17/ Proposals should include tariff concessions, removal of major non-tariff barriers, direct trade measures including long term contracts, rules of origin and safeguards. It is therefore in the light of the above that an attempt is made in the subsequent paragraphs to show the merits of each of these elements. In the elaboration which follows attempts are also made to show what African strategy should be on each of them.

(a) Tariff concessions

40. The objective of tariff concessions is to lower the costs to exporting countries on those products for which tariff cuts are applied relative to products originating from third parties; alternatively to increase the sales of such products by the exporting countries. Decisions have to be made on whether tariffs should be reduced by linear that is identical across-the-board reduction or item-by-item approach or combination of the two. 18/

16/ ECA, Africa and a Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries, (ST/ECA/WP.1/1).

17/ United Nations, Report of the Economic and Social Council on Launching of the Global Negotiations on International Economic Co-operation for Development: Development and International Economic Co-operation, A/37/544, 14 October 1982.

18/ UNCTAD, A Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries (GSTP): Issues for consideration in preparing for GSTP negotiations, TD/B/C.7/42, para.37.

41. The effect of GSTP tariff concessions on the various economic integration groupings is difficult to judge with any degree of exactness. For those groupings that might have eliminated all tariffs on intra-group trade, the implementation of GSTP tariff preferences is likely to erode the existing preference levels enjoyed at the group level. For the integration groupings whose tariff preferences are at par with the levels proposed under GSTP, it might be necessary for such groupings to deepen the intra-group preferences or apply other liberalization measures to be able to enjoy the global benefits as well as those negotiated within the groupings. On the other hand, those groupings which are in the early stages of formation and whose tariff preferences have not and could not reach the level proposed by the GSTP, will need more carefully selected liberalization measures to maintain the groupings' interests.

42. Studies that have been undertaken by UNCTAD in this area advocate for the linear approach to tariff cuts because of its simplicity, wide product coverage and its assumed practical angle in the long run. 19/ However, this approach could turn out to be disadvantageous to some African countries. First because of the existing great disparities in tariff levels among African countries on one hand and other developing countries on the other hand. It is therefore not logical to advocate the adoption of linear tariff cuts since the economic and trade effects of linear cut on the 300 per cent tariff and on the 10 per cent tariff are not the same. Secondly, there are structural differences in foreign trade between the African and other developing countries, particularly the relatively more industriall advanced ones like the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Philipines, India, Brazil, Mexico and Yugoslavia. To adopt the same level of tariff cuts without due regard to the level of development between developing countries would mean sacrificing the basic interest of African countries in economic development, growth and structural transformation. Thirdly, the level of competitiveness of individual countries vary. Thus, a 5 per cent tariff concession does not have the same effect on Tanzania's manufactured exports as it would on manufactured exports of the Republic of Korea. Finally, there is dominance of agricultural and mineral commodity products which are of export interest to Africa and by their nature, these commodities attract low tariff rates in their unprocessed form.

43. The implication is that GSTP concessions would not benefit African countries unless there is also a structural adjustment and transformation in production and international trade. Emphasis must therefore be placed on the need for progressivel building linkages between tariff preferences and economic co-operation measures in such areas as production, marketing, payments, finance, transport. These measures would facilitate and bring about the prerequisite conditions for Africa's economic restructuring in production and trade thereby promoting balanced mutual interest between participating parties.

19/ See UNCTAD documents TD/B/C.7/42, Geneva, 27 July 1980 paras. 37-50, and TD/B/C.7/68, Geneva, 19 October 1984, paras. 47-51.

44. The strategy for tariff concession negotiations should be on product-by-product basis to enable African countries to identify and consolidate their benefits and to minimize the costs inherent in tariff reduction. Linear tariff concessions obscure the costs of tariff cuts because each product group has its characteristics and responds differently to tariff concessions. Moreover, the African countries should aim at linking the item-by-item approach to sectoral co-operation in industrial project development to be able to raise their industrial base and to diversify their exports into manufactured goods. In particular, Africa would greatly benefit through GSTP if preferential concessions are made for processed raw materials which have demonstrated a dynamic demand in the newly industrializing countries of South East Asia and Latin America. However, the long term objective would be to deepen the industrial base not to make the economies depend on the processing of raw materials for other industrial centres.

(b) Non-tariff measures

45. Non-tariff barriers applied by most developing and developed countries include quantitative restrictions, licencing requirements, health restriction protecting their domestic industries and allocation of foreign exchange. There is a divergence between countries in their reliance on the various non-tariff barriers which makes it difficult to apply a general approach to reduction in such barriers. However, in view of their impact on trade expansion among developing countries, they could be linked to the tariff concessions in such a way that countries which are least able to take advantage of the reduction in tariff concessions in the GSTP, particularly the least industrialized ones, could expect relaxation in quantitative restrictions from other countries that would benefit most from tariff reductions. In some cases, tariff cuts are ineffective when no provision is made for adjustment of non-tariff barriers (NTBs). This is because as explained earlier in this paper non-tariff barriers have equal if not more effective control on expansion of trade than tariffs.

(c) Direct trade measures

46. These would include, among others, negotiating multilateral long-term purchase and supply contracts and counter-trade which provide importers with assured supplies of specified commodities while at the same time assuring exporters with reliable markets for their products. This will be particularly useful in promoting products from African countries as a region beginning to industrialize. These measures are suitable for countries whose marketing activities are centrally organized in the form of State trading Organizations and public purchasing agencies. Large-scale transactions and standardized products are assured using such channels. However, this measure requires other supporting activities in the form of finance support and credit arrangements.

47. In addition to long-term contracts, other direct measures could include negotiating special programmes in the sectors of production, finance and technology aimed at enhancing industrial development of these countries. This could include setting up joint ventures between developing countries co-operating under the GSTP. Special attention needs to be given to the less developed member countries to enable them to participate and obtain benefits which match their aspirations. Joint ventures or complementary industrial projects could specifically be geared to production of goods which could be traded on a preferential basis thereby enabling such countries to widen their export and industrial base.

(d) Rules of origin

48. The rules of origin for GSTP will be based on the principle guideline which states that «participation in GSTP be reserved exclusively for developing countries, members of the Group of 77». In this connection, therefore, the rules of origin criteria should be flexible and development oriented. They must also ensure that the benefits and development processes accrue to participating countries on an equitable basis and not to only the newly industrializing developing countries at the expense of the relatively less industrialized countries.

49. The Group of 77 has drawn up Draft Rules of Origin for the GSTP which proposes nine (9) rules within which the originating products may be defined. There are at least three rules of specific interest to Africa. Rule 3 which deals with «not wholly produced or obtained» should provide for a lower percentage rate of local processing or a higher percentage of imported materials, with periodic review or graduation to enable the least developed countries, particularly African countries, to participate and gradually benefit from GSTP system of industrially produced goods. The lower percentage rate of local processing or value added should be granted on the criteria of least developed and/or low industrial base. Africa should negotiate for products traded within the framework of sectoral agreements negotiated under the GSTP - Rule 3(b). The purpose is that bilateral and multilateral arrangements should form part of GSTP to enable Africa to invest and develop programmes that would have export expansion implications.

50. Rule 4, «on Cumulative Rules of Origin» would benefit contracting member States. However, Africa should aim at «full cumulation» which means that «all value added originating in individual participating states may be cumulated or added up in order to determine whether the resulting product satisfies the origin rule».

51. Rule 8, on «Review» provides an open-ended aspect to incorporate or revise any aspect which might have arisen during the course of the initial or subsequent implementation of the GSTP system.

52. It is also important that the GSTP rules of origin should take into account the problem of landlocked countries by providing for the valuation of imports in the context of non-originating products at the sea port of importation. This has the effect of not inflating the value of imports with overland transport and other costs.

(e) Transnational corporations

53. Africa's economic activities, particularly in the monetized sector, are characterised by a high degree of involvement of transnational corporations (TNCs) at many levels. As such, special consideration would have to be given to their activities in the GSTP scheme. While TNCs are an agency of transformation and are even potentially benefitial to some African countries, the experience in many African countries as elaborated in certain ECA reports, has not always conformed to the noble path. 20/ Furthermore, their motives and their capacities to outwit the host countries and more so in the small and weak African countries, has had negative consequences to short and long-term development goals of these countries. Important economic sectors as manufacturing industries, production and marketing of major primary commodities including tea, coffee, tobacco, copper, cotton, bananas, tin, tropical hardwood, sugar, bauxite and other tropical fruit are under the grip of TNCs and may present problem in GSTP.

54. There is a strong need, especially because of the TNCs, for developing countries to strengthen or create entities which act as viable alternatives to TNCs. The strength of TNCs need to be taken into consideration when negotiations are taking place within GSTP because of their control of world production, marketing and in the financing of external and intra-firm trade. One particular consideration is for all countries, particularly developing states, to commit themselves to a code of conduct for TNCs in order to moderate their adverse effects while at the same time benefitting from their strength in all aspects of modern organization of efficient deployment of resources.

VII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

55. The identification of products of interest to the African region intended for GSTP negotiations need to be based on realistic evaluation and assessment of current

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20/ ECA, Transnational corporation in Africa. Some major issues, E/ECA/UNCTAD/21; ECA, Report of ECA mission on the Evaluation of UDEAC and the feasibility of enlarging Economic Co-operation in Central Africa: To the Annual Conference of UDEAC Council of Heads of State, Libreville, Gabon, December 1981. See especially Part I, Chapter III, pp. 64-98.

and future production, distribution and market structures. Similarly, account ought to be taken of [illegible] rules of origin, payments arrangements and complementarity in investment. Since the African region has the largest number of least developed countries the issue of GSTP carries special significance. The region should therefore fully assess what aspects of GSTP are likely to help change the needed changes in it. trade structure and complement its development efforts. Considering that most African countries rely on exports of primary commodities, particularly agricultural raw materials and minerals, where tariff rates are already low in most major markets of Europe, North America and Japan, the solution needed for trade expansion is not necessarily tariff concessions. One of the most difficult aspect of GSTP in so far as Africa is concerned is the identification and negotiating non-tariff barriers related to quantitative restrictions and direct measures as they relate to processed and manufactured products.

56. The GSTP should not aim to complement and supplement the work being done by the existing integration groupings with a view to increasing their effectiveness. There is a need therefore for GSTP to be integrated within the efforts being undertaken at subregional and regional levels, so that the benefits from the scheme are utilized advantageously and promote growth.

57. The question of abolition of tariff and non tariff barriers in GSTP requires careful consideration. For instance, there is a need to establish new trade links among developing countries and with African countries in particular to take full advantage of GSTP. Similarly, there is a need to assess some of the implications from such reductions or abolition, weighed against any possible increase in trade. Some of these issues have to be viewed against the root causes of current low volume of trade among developing countries. After all the existence of excessively high tariff walls is not the sole reason for the low level of trade between Africa and the other developing countries. Thus, the removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers [illegible] measures which will promote trade expansion and development.

58. It is also necessary for developing African countries to relate the establishment of GSTP to their economic growth and development goals in terms of both their respective national development plans and the Lagos Plan of Action. To this end, GSTP should ensure the promotion of intra-African trade and co-operation, in particular the establishment of an African Common Market and an African Economic Community by year 2000.

59. In the light of the issues discussed in this study it is recommended for considerations by African countries that:

(a) all African countries interested in GSTP should provide standardized information such as specific products on which trade concessions are desired and the desired negotiating approach such as linear or product-by-product or sectoral and type of tariff rates to be negotiated. This should be in respect of products they are ready to import and those they are ready to export;

(b) an ad hoc working group of African experts including representatives of subregional economic groupings and where applicable African individuals, should be convened with the objective of fully analysing the GSTP as it applies to Africa within the context of the current economic and social crisis. The ad hoc group should also be requested to propose better ways of monitoring the progress in the implementation of GSTP schemes in so far as they affect the African countries. Its other tasks would include co-ordination and harmonization of activities before major international negotiations under GSTP as well as to identify commodities for specific market destinations or sources;

(c) further studies at the subregional and individual country levels need to be undertaken for the purpose of identifying and selecting commodities for exchanges for intra-African trade

(d) in order for Africa to obtain maximum advantages while minimizing its loss through offering GSTP, they should adopt a strategy of negotiating, offering, or requesting concessions under the umbrella of the major subregional groupings such as ECOWAS, ECCAS and PTA. In this way, some of their regional projects or programmes for structural transformation and production would not suffer unduly at the hands of more advanced and newly industrializing developing countries.

60. The complexity of GSTP negotiations necessitates the adoption of a more systematic approach and also programming the negotiation timetable in such a way that GSTP benefits can be realized to their full potential by all parties. There is, therefore, merit in a step-by-step approach as stipulated under the GSTP principles. African countries will also need the support of other countries in the initial period. This support is needed in their efforts towards building up fair base in their co-operation efforts in order to exploit the inherent potentials of ECDC. Similarly, GSTP should be linked with the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1980-1990) which established a target for building up new and viable industries utilizing the region's own natural resources. Production resulting from these developments could be a potential element on which the African region may seek concessions within the GSTP.

E/ECA/TRADE/27 ANNEX

5th October 1981
Original: English

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) Negotiations:
Products of Interest to African Countries

PART I Trade of African countries in selected agricultural products and basic commodities of interest to African countries by main origins and destinations (classified by commodity and SITC).

Symbols used

... not available or applicable.

- magnitude zero or less than half the unit employed.

Source: Statistics of Trade among developing countries by country and products, TD/B/E.7/36/Add.2.

Table 01.1 SITC 011.1 Meat of bovine animals, fresh chilled or frozen
(in Million US $)
Imports in 1976

Importing Country	World	Developing Africa's import from: Developed Countries	Developing Countries	Sh. Pct. of Developing Countries in World (%)	Intercontinental Total	Intercontinental Partner Country	Regional Excl. Subregional Total	Regional Excl. Subregional Partners	Subregional Total	Subregional Partners	Remarks
Ghana	1.2	0.5	0.7	5.3	0.7	Uruguay 0.7	-		-		
Ivory coast	11.1	5.7	5.4	57.7	5.4	Argentina 5.4	0.1	Chad 0.1	0.5	Niger 0.5	1975
Liberia	0.6	0.6	-	0.0	-	-	-		-		1975
Congo	2.4	0.9	1.5	62.5	0.8	Argentina 0.8	0.3	Chad 0.3	0.4	CAR 0.4	
Zaire	13.3	5.9	4.7	35.3	-	-	4.7	Chad 4.7			1975
								U.R. Cameroon 0.5			
								Kenya 0.3			
								Angola 0.9			
Zambia	2.4	2.4	-	0.0	-	-		-		-	
Algeria	9.4	5.6	0.5	0.1	0.5	Romania		-		-	1975
Morocco	1.3	0.7	0.3	61.2	0.3	Uruguay 0.4		-		-	
Tunisia	2.6	0.7	1.6	61.5	1.6	Argentina 0.4					
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	16.3	0.3	14.2	87.1	14.0	Uruguay 1.2 Romania 5.0	0.2	Kenya 0.2		-	
Mauritius	2.2										
Egypt	34.2										
Gabon	2.0										
Switzerland	0.9										

1.11.31.2 SITC 011.1 Meat of bovine animals, fresh chilled or frozen (in million US $)

Exports in 1976

Exporting Country	Developing Countries exports to: World	Developed Countries	Developing Countries	Share of Developing Countries in World (%)	International, National and Sub-national Imports of African Countries: International Total	International Partner Countries	National and Sub-national Total	National and Sub-national Partner Countries	Sub-national Total	Sub-national Partner Countries	Remarks
Niger	1.3	1.1	1.1	84.2	-		-		0.1	Ivory Coast 0.1	1977
[illegible]	.	-	0.6	...	-		0.2 Zaire 0.2		0.2	Zaire 0.2	1976
Upper Volta	0.1	-	0.1	...	-		-		0.1	Ivory Coast 0.1	1975
Togo	0.2	-	-	0.2	-		-		-		1975
Ethiopia	1.6	1.4	0.3	15.6	0.1 Iran 0.1		-		0.1	Djibouti 0.1	1975
Kenya	0.8	0.3	0.3	54.3	0.1 Hong Kong 0.2		1.5 Libyan Arab J. 1.5		0.1	Zambia 0.1	1976
Madagascar	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	-		0.2 Comoros 0.2		-		1975
Chad	0.2	-	0.1	71.0	-		0.1 Zaire 0.0 Gabon 1.1 China 0.0		-		1974
Others											
[illegible]	1.2	-	-								
Swaziland	2.6	-	-								
.. Rep. of Cameroon	1.5	-	-								

Table 13.1 SITC 032.01 Prepared or Preserved Fish (in US $ million)

Imports in 1975

Importing Country	Developing Africa's Imports from: World	Developed Countries	Developing Countries	Share of Developing Countries in World (%)	International Regional and Subregional Imports of Africa: International Total	International Partners	Regional excluding Subregional Total	Regional excluding Subregional Partners	Subregional Total	Subregional Partners	Remarks
Benin	0.7	0.3	0.2	...	-		0.3	Morocco 0.2	-		
Ghana	11.4	10.4	0.1	...	-		0.1	Morocco 0.1	-		
Ivory Coast	2.3	0.3	0.4	17.4	-		0.4	Morocco 0.4	-		
Nigeria	47.5	25.7	2.0	25.7	1.5	Yugoslavia 1.1	0.1	Morocco 0.1	-		
Upper Volta	0.6	0.5	-	0.0	-		-		-		
Liberia	1.3	0.9	-	0.0	-		0.1	-	-		
Sierra Leone	0.6	0.3	0.1	...	-		0.1	Morocco 0.1	-		
Congo	1.3	0.1	0.5	38.5	0.1	Brazil 0.1	0.4	Morocco 0.4	-		
Gabon	2.3	1.2	0.2	10.0	-		0.4	Morocco 0.3	-		
U.Rep.of Cameroon	1.3	0.2	0.6	46.2	-		0.6	Morocco 0.3			
Zaire	14.7	10.3	3.5	23.8	0.5	Argentina 0.5	3.4	Morocco 0.8	-		
Madagascar	1.0	0.1	0.9	90.0	-		0.9	Morocco 0.6	-		
Zambia	1.7	1.5	-	0.0	-		-		-		
Egypt	13.8	12.3	1.4	10.1	1.3	Yugos. 1.0	0.1	Morocco 0.1	-		
Lybian Arab Jam.	3.4	2.2	0.4	11.8	0.4	Yugos. 0.4		-	-		

Table 02.7 SITC 032.01 Prepared or Preserved Fish (in US $ Million)

Exports in 1970

Exporting Country	World	Developing Countries	Developing Countries	Share of Developing Countries in World (%)	Intercontinental, Regional and Subregional Exports of Africa to: Intercontinental Total	Intercontinental Partners	Regional excluding Subregional Total	Regional excluding Subregional Partners	Subregional Total	Subregional Partners	Remarks
Ivory Coast	12.4	12.4	-	0.0	-		-		-		
Senegal	14.3	14.	0.1	0.7	-		0.1	U.Sub.Cameroon .1			
Angola	1.	1.	0.7	41.7	-		-		0.7	Mozambique 0.7	
Somalia	0.7	0.7	-	0.	-		-		-		
Morocco	51.3	24.5	26.	39.	5.3	Jordan 1.4 Syria Arab R 1.2 Kuwait 0.7	16.5	Nigeria 7 Zaire 0. U.R.Cameroon .7 Ivory Coast 5.5 Benin .5 Congo .5			

Table 03.1 SITC 042 Rice (in US $ Million)

Imports in 197-

Importing Country	Developing Africa's imports from: World	Developed Countries	Developing Countries	Share of Developing Countries in World(%)	Interregional, Regional and Subregional Imports of African Countries: Interregional Total	Interregional Partners		Regional excluding Subregional Total	Regional excluding Subregional Partners		Subregional Total	Subregional Partners		Remarks
Benin	1.5	0.7	-	0.0										
Zambia	5.1	0.4	3.5	68.6	3.5	Burma	2.6	-			-			1974
						Thailand	0.9	-			-			
Algeria	34.0	30.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	Hong Kong	0.1	-			-			1975
Ivory Coast	1.8	1.5	-	0.6		-		-			-			
Senegal	38.5	3.7	25.5	66.2	25.5	Thailand	10.2	-			-			1974
						Pakistan	7.5							
						Cyprus	3.7							
						Brazil	3.2							
						Argentina	0.8							
Upper Volta	3.0	-	0.1	2.6		-		-			0.1	Ghana	0.1	1975
Liberia	13.6	13.3	0.3	2.2		-		-			0.3	Sierra Leone	0.3	1974
Sierra Leone	17.3	4.9	11.8	65.9	11.3	Pakistan	11.3	0.5	Egypt	0.5	-			1974
Gabon	2.3	2.3	-	0.0	-			-			-			
U. R. of Cameroon	2.1	0.2	1.3	61.5	1.3	Pakistan	1.3	-			-			
Zaire	3.3	0.3	-	0.0		-		-			-			1975
Burundi	2.2	0.2	-	0.0		-		-			-			1974
Madagascar	23.9	0.7	13.9	60.4	13.6	Pakistan	6.9	-			-			1975
Somalia	5.9	2.4	0.7	11.9		Thailand	6.7	0.3	Egypt	0.3	-			1975
U.R. of Tanzania	32.5	15.3	1.9	5.9		-		1.9	Egypt	1.3	-			1975
Uganda	2.3	0.6	-	0.0		-		-			-			1975
Zambia	1.7	0.1	1.6	94.1	0.5	Thailand	0.5	-			1.1	Malawi	1.1	1975
Nigeria	2.9	-	0.8	27.6	0.8	Pakistan	0.8	-			-			
Tunisia	0.6	-	0.6	...	0.6	Thailand	0.6	-			-			
Libyan Arab Jam.	7.7	1.3	2.9	37.7	2.9	Pakistan	2.9	-			-			
Other Importers														
Guinea	5.0													
Guinea Bissau	2.7													
Rwanda	1.2													
Mauritius	28.0													
Mozambique	7.0													

Table 9.2 SITC 042 Rice (in US $ million)

Exports in 1976

Exporting Country	Developing Africa's exports to: World	Developed Countries	Developing Countries	Share of Developing Countries in World(%)	Intra-trade, regional and sub-regional Exports of African countries: Intra-trade Total	Partners	Extra-trade Total	Partners	Sub-trade Total	Partners	Remarks
Togo	0.5	-	0.5	...	-	-	-	-	0.2	Upper Volta 0.2	1976
Ivory Coast	7.1	-	7.1	98.7	-	-	0.3	Guinea 0.2	6.8	Upper Volta 1.3	
										Senegal 1.6	
										Mali 1.7	
										United Kingdom 1.2	
Mali	0.7	-	0.7	...					0.7	Upper Volta 0.7	
United Republic of Cameroon	0.5	-	0.4	...	-		0.4	Nigeria 0.1	0.1	-	
Nigeria	0.7	-	0.6	...	-		0.5	Cape Verde 0.3	-		1976
Central African Empire	0.7	1.3	-	-	-		-				1976
Malawi	1.7	0.9	0.4	23.5	-		-		0.4	Zambia 0.4	
Algeria	1.1	-	1.1	100.0	-		1.1	Angola 1.1	-		
Egypt	23.1	5.4	17.7	82.4	1.3 India 2.2		0.3	Liberia 0.1	0.5	Jordan 5.1	
					Cyprus 1.2					Syrian A.R. 1.2	
					Bahrain 1.9						
					Lebanon 1.9						
					Saudi Arabia 1.3						
Swaziland	1.7	-	-								

Table (4.1) SITC 044 Maize (corn) Unmilled (in US $ Million)

Imports in 197[illegible]

Importing Country	World	Developing Africa's Imports from: Developed Countries	Developing Countries	Share of Developing Countries in World (%)	Interregional, Regional and Subregional Imports of African Countries: Interregional Total	Interregional Partners	Regional excluding Subregional Total	Regional excluding Subregional Partners	Subregional Total	Subregional Partners	Remarks
Nigeria	2.3	2.3	-	[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ivory Coast	0.5	.4	0.1	...					5.1	Mali 5.1	
Senegal	3.5	3.3	-	[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	-	197[illegible]
Zaire	17.4	0.8	3.4	19.4	-		3.4	Zambia 3.4	-		1975
Angola	4.3	4.3	-	[illegible]	-			-	-		1974
Malawi	2.4	0.3	-	[illegible]	-			-	-		
Somalia	11.1	-	11.4	100.0	11.4	Thailand 11.4		-	-		1975
U.R. of Tanzania	30.8	33.7	6.2	15.5	1.8	Argentina 1.7		-	4.1	Malawi 4.1	1975
Algeria	13.3	10.5	-	[illegible]		-		-		-	
Tunisia	7.9	4.5	3.4	43.7	3.4	Brazil 3.4		-		-	
Egypt	73.8	73.4	-	[illegible]		-		-		-	
Libyan Arab Jam.	3.3	7.5	[illegible]	24.4	[illegible]	Argentina [illegible]					
Other Importer											
Malawi	1.0										
Mozambique	10.5										
Ghana	2.4										
Morocco	7.3										
Guinea Bissau	0.0										

Table 04.2 SITC 044 Maize (Corn) Unmilled (in US $ Million)

Exports in 1970

Exporting Country	Developing Africa's Exports to: World	Developed Countries	Developing Countries	Share of Developing Countries in World (%)	Intercontinental, Regional and Subregional Exports of African Countries: Intercontinental Total	Partners	Rest of excluding Subregional Total	Partners	Subregional Total	Partners	Remarks
Ghana	1.0	-	1.0	100.0		-		-	1.-	Cape Verde 0.5	1975
Angola	7.4	-	6.7	90.5	1.2	Venzuela 1.2	5.-	Cong Kinsh .0	-		1970
Kenya	4.7	3.5	1.1	23.4	1.1	Dem. Yemen 0.1		-	1.2	Ethiopia 1.2	1974
Zambia	2.2	-	2.2	100.0		-	2.2	Zaire 2.2			1975

Table 05.1 SITC 351.1 Oranges, Tangerines or Mandarines and Clementines 1/

(in US $ Million)

Exports in 1976

Exporting Country	World	Developing Africa's Exports to: Developed Countries	Developing Countries	Share of Developing Countries in World (%)	Interregional, Regional and Subregional Exports of African Countries: Interregional Total	Interregional Partners	Regional excluding Subregional Total	Regional excluding Subregional Partners	Subregional Total	Subregional Partners	Remarks
Morocco	133.	[illegible].1	2.6	1.9	1.8	Saudi Arabia [illegible].	5.	Senegal 0.7	-		
Algeria	15.	[illegible].7	0.	3.7		Iran .7	-		-		
Algeria	12.	[illegible].	0.5	3.3	3.3	Yugoslavia .5	-		-		
Tunisia	[illegible].1	2.0	0.7	12.1	1.7	Yugoslavia 0.7	-				
Egypt	9.	5.	.5	12.2	0.5	Iran .5					
						Saudi Arabia .5					

1/ There are recorded imports of oranges, tangerines, etc. by African countries in 1976.

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Table 86. SITC 051.3 Bananas (including plantains) fresh (in 051 million)

Exports in $'000

Reporting country	Unit	World	Developed countries	Developing countries	Share of developing countries in world (%)	International, national and subregional exports of African countries: Total	Intra-African trade: Partners	Intra-African trade: Share (%)	Extra-African trade: Total	Extra-African trade: Partners	Extra-African trade: Share (%)
Somalia		.	-	.7	...	-	-	-	-	-	.7
Kenya		0.	-	.	...	-	-	-	-	-	.
Uganda		.	-	.7	1.	.7	Cameroon	.	-		
							Côte d'Ivoire	1.1			
							Gambia	.1			
							Ghana	.1			
Cameroon	000.	11.	.3	11.1	27.	11.1	Kenya	.7			
							Rwanda	.1			
							Switzerland	1.			
							Togo	.1			
							Very Great	.1			
Togo		..	-	..	1..	.	Canada	.			

Table V.2 SITC 2542 Exports (in US $ Million)
Imports in 1975

Reporting Country	Africa's Exports to: World	Developing Countries	Developing Countries	Share of Developing Countries in World (%)	Interregional, Total and Subregional Exports of African Countries						
					Interregional		Regional excluding Subregional		Subregional		
					Total	Partners	Total	Partners	Total	Partners	Reports
Ivory Coast	12.3	11.6	1.7	12.9	0.1	Yugoslavia 0.1	0.7	Tunisia 0.7	0.5	Senegal 0.5	
U. Rep. of Cameroon	5.4	5.4	-	0.0	-		-		-		
Angola	21.5	0.5	-	0.0	-		-		-		
Ethiopia	1.7	0.1	-	0.7	1.7	Saudi Arabia 1.7					
Madagascar	0.2	0.0	-	0.0	-		-		-		
Somalia	10.	0.0	0.3	71.	0.3	Iraq 0.3	-		-		
						Kuwait .					
						Saudi Arabia 1.7					

Table 07.1 SITC 053.2 Fruit and vegetable juices, unfermented, whether or not frozen. 1/
(in US$ million)

Exporting Country	Developing Africa's exports to: World	Developed Countries	Developing Countries	Share of Developing Countries in World (%)	Interregional, Regional and Subregional Exports of Africa: Interregional Total	Interregional Partners	African Countries: Regional excluding Subregional Total	Regional excluding Subregional Partners	Subregional Total	Subregional Partners	Rem.
Ghana	1.6	1.6	-	0.0	-		-				
Ivory Cost	2.9	3.2	0.6	20.7	-		-		0.6	Senegal 0.1	
Algeria	1.3	-	-	0.0	-		-				
Morocco	6.2	6.1	0.1	1.6	-		0.1	Senegal 0.1	-		
Tunisia	1.7	1.7	-	0.0	-		-				
Egypt	5.6	-	5.5	98.2	4.7	Saudi Arabia 2.3 Yemen 1.1 Kuwait 0.7	0.8	Libya 0.8	-		

1/ Africa's imports of fruit juices are not substantial

Table 8.1 SITC (0).6 Fruits and Nuts, prepared on preserved N.e.s 1/
(including fruit in airtight cor ainers) (in US$ million)

Imports in 1970

Exporting Country	Developing Africa's exports to: Total	Developed Countries	Developing Countries	Share of Developing Countries in World (%)	Intraregional, Sectoral and Subregional Imports of African countries: Regional exclusive					
					Interregional		Subregional		Subregional	
					Total	Partners	Total	Partners	Total	Partners
Ivory Coast	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.3	-		0.1 Gabon	0.1	0. Senegal	0.0
Angola	0.0	-	-	0.0	-		-		-	
Kenya	3.3	3.0	0.2	7.3	0.1 Yugoslavia	0.1	-		0. Zambia	0.0
Morocco	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	-		-		-	
Tunisia	1.2	1.2	-	0.0	-		-		-	

1/ Regional imports are vegetable except for Nigeria, Senegal, Gabon and Zambia.

Table 3.1 SITC 054.2 Beans, Peas, Lentils and other leguminous, dried
(including split) (in million US$)

Imports in 1976

Importing Country	Total	Developed Countries	Developing Countries	Share of Developing Countries in world (%)	Interregional, Regional and Subregional African Countries Imports							
					Interregional		Regional excluding Subregional		Subregional			
					Total	Partners	Total	Partners	Total	Partners	Rwanda	
Ivory Coast	0.6	-	0.5	...	-		-		0.2	Mali	0.5	
Zambia	0.4	-	0.4	...	-		-		0.4	Malawi	0.3	1976
Algeria	11.3	5.1	7.3	11.1	5.1	Argentina 5.1	-		2.1	Morocco	2.1	
Malawi	1.1	0.2	0.3	2.1	0.3	Argentina 0.3	-		-			
Egypt	30.7	3.5	20.7	23.1	1.2	India 1.0	11.1	Swaziland 0.1 Morroco 4.2 Sudan 3.1	5.2	Somalia	5.2	
Libyan Arab Jam.	4.1	1.7	0.3	23.5	0.2	Argentina 0.1	0.6	Tunisia 0.5	-			

Other importers

Mauritius	2.3
Niger	1.2
Cape Verde	1.1

Table 10.2 SITC 061.1 Raw sugar, beet and cane (not including syrups)
(In US$ million)
Imports in 1975

Importing Country	Total	Developed Countries	Developing Countries	Share of Developing Countries in world (%)	Intra-regional, Sub-total	Intra-regional, Sub-total	Sub-regional Sub-total	Sub-regional Sub-total
					Total	Per cent	Total	Per cent
Gambia	1.5	1.5	-	0.1	-	-	-	-
Guinea	17.2	-	17.2	0.8	17.2	100.0	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	1.0	-	1.0	0.0	-	-	-	-
Ivory Coast	110.0	-	110.0	5.2	-	-	-	-
Liberia	11.5	-	11.5	0.5	-	-	-	-
Mali	2.1	-	2.1	0.1	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	7.5	-	7.5	0.4	-	-	-	-
Niger	2.0	-	2.0	0.1	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	77.0	-	77.0	3.6	-	-	-	-
Senegal	17.5	-	17.5	0.8	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	7.0	-	7.0	0.3	-	-	-	-
Togo	2.7	-	2.7	0.1	-	-	-	-
Upper Volta	7.5	-	7.5	0.4	-	-	-	-
Zaire	13.5	-	13.5	0.6	-	-	-	-
Chad	5.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	-	-	-	-
Other Importing Countries	110.0	22.0	88.0	4.1	-	-	-	-
Total	2,120.0	1,030.0	1,090.0	51.4	17.2	1.6	-	-
Algeria	11.5							
Egypt	3.0							
Libya	11.5							
Mauritania	2.1							
Morocco	77.0							
Sudan	17.5							
Tunisia	7.0							
Zaire	13.5							
Chad	5.0							
Other Importing Countries	110.0							
Total	2,120.0							

Table 11.7 SITC 061.2 Refined sugar and other products of refining beet and cane sugar (not in'. sirups)

(in US$ Million)

Imports in 1975

Reporting Country	Developing Africa's Imports from World	Developed Countries	Developing Countries	Share of Developing Countries in World(%)	Interregional, Regional and Subregional imports of African countries: Interregional Total	Partners	Regional excluding Subregional Total	Partners	Subregional Total	Partners	Remarks
Benin	3.4	3.4	0.2	20.6	-		0.2	Congo 0.2	0.2	Togo 0.2	100%
Ghana	17.7	12.0	5.8	26.9	5.2	Malaysia 2.7 Venezuela 2.5	-		-		100%
Nigeria	85.5	80.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	Brazil 0.4	-		-		
Togo	3.5	1.9	0.2	7.7	-		0.2	Congo 0.2	-		100%
Ivory Coast	.1	0.0	0.2	8.6	0.2	Brazil 0.2	-		-		
Mali	14.3	5.9	2.2	13.4	2.0	Cuba 2.1 Yugoslavia 0.2	-		0.2	Senegal 0.2	
Niger	2.7	1.9	0.6	22.2	-		0.6	Congo 0.6	-		100%
Senegal	17.7	9.0	7.0	44.0	7.0	Brazil 7.0 Dominican Rep. 0.2	-		-		100%
Upper Volta	2.7	2.1	-	0.0	-		-		-		100%
Liberia	3.2	2.5	-	0.0	-		-		-		100%
Sierra Leone	2.8	1.1	0.2	3.4	-	0.2	0.2	Congo 0.2	-		100%
Gabon	2.2	1.1	-	0.0	-		-		1.2	Congo 1.2	
U. Rep. of Cameroon	2.1	0.9	1.2	50.0	-		-		2.2	Mozambique 2.2	100%
Angola	2.3	-	2.2	95.7	-		-		-		100%
Kenya	24.5	12.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	Hong Kong 0.1	-		-		100%
Morocco	3.0	3.0	-	0.0	-		-		-		
Algeria	155.2	11.2	133.0	85.2	105.0	Brazil 72.5 Guyana 10.1 Cuban 2.0	13.2	Egypt 13.2	14.0	Tunisia 14.2	

SITC 3 (3.1) Refined sugar and other products of refining, mainly cane sugar (not incl. syrups)

(In US$ Million)

Imports in 1973

Country	Developed Countries	Developing Countries	Centrally Planned Economies	Total	Intra-trade	Total	Intra-trade	Total	Intra-trade
Zambia	1.4	-	1.4	0.1	0.1 Intra-	-		-	
					Brazil 0.1				
Zaire	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.1 Intra-	0.1			
					Spain 0.1				
					Angola 0.1				
					Cuba 0.1				
					Rep. of Korea 0.1				
Tunisia	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	-	0.1 Rep. of Korea 0.1		-	
Uganda	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1 Angola 0.1	-		-	
Upper Volta	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	Rep. of Korea 0.1	-		-	
Other Africa									
Burundi	0.								
Cape Verde	0.0								
Central Afr. Rep.	0.								
Chad	0.								
Dahomey	0.								
Gambia	0.								
Lesotho	0.								
Mauritania	0.								
Somalia	0.0								
Upper Volta	0.								
Zaire	1.9								

Table II.1 SITC Sect.2 Regional sugar and other Products of Refining, Beet and Cane Sugar (not including Syrups) (in US $ million)

Exports in 1976

Exporter	Value	Developing Africa's exports to: Developed countries	Developing countries	Share of Developing countries in world (%)	Interregional, Regional and Subregional Exports of African Countries: Interregional Total	Partners	Regional excl. Sub-regional Total	Partners	Sub-regional Total	Partners	Remarks
Senegal	1.2	-	1.1	91.7	-		1.1	Algeria 1.1			1976
Angola	1.0	-	1.0	100.0	-		1	Cape Verde 1.0			1976
Ethiopia	4.4	-	4.4	100.0					4.4	Djibouti 4.4	1976
Mauritania	27.4	27.2	0.2		-		0.2	Comoros 0.2	-		1976
Sudan	17.8	-	17.8	100.00	-		1.7	Algeria 1.7	16.1	Algeria 16.1	1976
Egypt	25.6		25.6	100.0	7.4 Iran 3.6		18.2	Algeria 12.0			
					Iraq 1.4			Mauritania 4.2			
					Syrian Arab Rep.1.2						
					Saudi Arabia 0.9						
Other exports:											
Congo	5.7										
Mozambique	14.3										
Djibouti	4.9										

Table 12.1 SITC 071.1 Coffee, green or roasted and Coffee Substitutes containing Coffee

(in US $ million)

Imports in 1976

	Developing ACP's imports from				International, Regional and Sub-regional imports of Kenya's neighbours					
	World	Developed countries	Developing countries	Share of Developing countries in World (%)	Total	Partners	Total	Sub-regional Partners	Sub-regional Total	Partners
Uganda	0.4	-	0.1	100.0	50.3	Brazil	50.1		Ivory Coast	17.1
Tanzania	17.0		17.0	100.0	2.5	Malaysia-Singapore	2.5			
						Indonesia	0.2		Ghana	1.7
						Sweden	0.2		Togo	1.5
									Nigeria	0.8
Malawi	0.1	-	0.1	100.0	0.1	Brazil	0.1		Cameroon	0.1
						Zambia	0.9		Ivory Coast	1.1
Kenya	12.7		11.8	92.9	7.0	Brazil	7.0		Ghana	1.5
									Ethiopia	1.0
									Rep. Cameroon	1.0
Mauritius										
Seychelles	3.1	0.3	2.7	87.1	-		2.7	Uganda		2.1
								Zaire/Rwanda		0.6
Zaire	7.2	0.1	7.1	98.6	-		7.1	Uganda		1.5
								Kenya		1.7
Other Countries										
Fiji	1.1									
Tonga	0.7									

Table 13.2

SITC 074.1 Tea
(In US $ million)
Exports in 197X

Exporting Country	Year	Developing Africa's Exports to: Developed Countries	Developing Countries	Share of Developing Countries in world (%)	Interregional, Regional and Subregional Exports of African Countries: Interregional Total	Interregional Partners	Regional Exclu. Subregional Partners Total	Subregional Partners	Subregional Total	Subregional Partners	Remarks
Zaire											
	19	3.0	3.7	5.6	-						
Kenya	19	44.4	9.4	17.4	0.2	Kenya	0.1		-		
Malawi	19	77.5	0.7	2.4	4.7	P-Liston	4.4	4.1	Egypt	4.1	0.4	Somalia	0.4	197X
Un.Rep.					-						0.7	Zambia	0.7	
Tanzania	19	10.6	0.9	8.3	0.4	Pakistan	0.4	0.4	Egypt	0.4	0.1	Somalia	0.1	197X
Uganda	19	1.7	7.3	44.8	4.7	Pakistan	7.8	2.4	Egypt	2.4	0.0	Somalia	0.5	197X
						Dem.Yemen	1.0							

Table 14.1

SITC 075.1 Pepper and pimento, whether or not ground
(in US $ million)
Imports in 1976

Importing country	Developing Africa's Imports from:				Intercontinental, Regional and Subregional Imports of African Countries							
	World	Developed Countries	Developing Countries	Share of Developing Countries in world (%)	Intercontinental Total	Partners	Regional excl. subregional Total		Subregional Partner	Subregional Total	Partner	Source
Ethiopia	...	-	0.4	...	-		0.2	Madagascar 0.2		0.2	Kenya 0.2	1976
Algeria	1.9	-	1.1	57.9	1.1	Malaysia 0.5		-		-		
Morocco	.9	-	.7	77.8	.5	Brazil 0.4		-		-		
Tunisia	1.2	-	-	0.0	-			-		-		
EGYPT	2.2	-	.0	0.0	2.0	Singapore 1.4		-				

Table 14.2

SITC 075.1 Pepper and Pimento, whether or not ground
(in US $ million)
Exports in 1976

	Developing Africa's Exports to				Intercontinental Regional and Subregional Export of African Countries							
	World	Developed Countries	Developing Countries	Share of Developing Countries in world (%)	Intercontinental Total	Partner	Regional Excl. Total		Subregional Partner	Subregional Total	Partner	Source
Ethiopia	0.6	0.4	0.2	...	0.1	Democratic						
Madagascar	5..	4.3	1.3	28.1	0.1	Yemen 0.1		-		0.1	Djibouti 0.1	1976
Morocco	0						1.8	Algeria 0.9		-		1976
								Senegal 0.5				
								Tunisia 0.5				
Morocco	0.4	0.4	-	0.0	-			-		-		
Tunisia	1.7	1.5	0.1	5.9	-		0.1	Libya 0.1		-		

Table 13.1 SITC 075.2 Spices Except Pepper and Pimento, whether or not ground
(in US $ million)

Imports in 1976

	Developing Africa's Imports from:				Interregional, Regional and Subregional Imports of African Countries						
	World	Developed Countries	Developing Countries	Share of Developing Countries in World (%)	Interregional Total	Interregional Partners	Regional excl. subregional Total	Regional excl. subregional Partners	Subregional Total	Subregional Partners	Remarks
Algeria	1.1	-	0.7	63.6	0.6	Lebanon 0.5	-		0.1	Tunisia 0.1	
Morocco	3..	-	1.5	33.1	0.9	Iran 0.5	0.4	Comoros 0.3	-		
Egypt	1.7	-	0.3	17.7	0.3	Singapore 0.1		Madagascar 0.1			
Egypt	1.7		0.3	17.7	0.3	Singapore 0.1	-		-		
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2.3	0.8	1.3	56.5	1.1	India 0.5 Singapore 0.3	0.2	Egypt 0.2	-		

Table 13.2 SITC 075.2 Spices Except pepper and pimento whether or not ground
(in US $ million)

Exports in 1976

	Developing Africa's Exports to:				Interregional, Regional and subregional exports of African countries						
	World	Developed country	Developing country	Share of Developing countries in world (%)	Interregional Total	Interregional Partners	Regional excl. subregional Total	Regional excl. subregional Partners	Subregional Total	Subregional Partners	Remarks
Nigeria	1.2	1.2	-	0.0	-		-		-		
Madagascar	91.9	21.0	72.9	78.1	72.1	Indonesia 62.8	0.8	Nigeria 0.2 Morocco 0.2 Comoros 0.2			1975
Un.Rep. of Tanzania	45.6	1.1	45.0	97.0	44.9	Singapore 25.9 Indonesia 12.9 Malaysia 4.5 Pakistan 0.9 Jordan 0.5	0.1	Sudan 0.1	-		1975
Morocco	4.6	3.6	0.9	20.0	0.9	Malaysia 0.9	-		-		
	3.0	0.7	1.6	25.0	0.8	Singapore 0.3 Malaysia 0.3	0.2	Libya 0.1	-		

Table 14.1 SITC 121 Tobacco, Unmanufactured
(in US $ million)
Imports in 1976

	Developing Africa's imports from			Share of Developing Countries in world (%)	Interregional, Regional and Subregional imports of African countries							
	Total	Developed Countries	Developing Countries		Interregional Total	Interregional Partners	Regional and Subregional Total	Regional and Subregional Partners	Other (mainly) Total	Other (mainly) Partners	Remarks
Benin	1.6	1.5	0.1	3.6	-		-		0.1	Niger 0.1	1975
Chad	1.4	1.4	-	0.3	-		-				1975
Malawi	4.7	2.7	2.	11.4	-		-		.	Zambia 0.	
Ivory Coast	4.9	1.7	1.6	4.2	1.	Philippines 0.5 Colombia 0. India 0.	3.	U.R.Cameroon .	-		
Senegal	1.1	0.	0.7	30.0	0.	Philippines 0.	1.	Mauritania .	0.	Mali 0.	1975
Liberia	2.3	0.1	0.7	...	-		0.7	Malawi .	-		1975
Sierra Leone	1.4	0.5	1.3	69.2	0.	Yugoslavia Korea .	1.	Malawi 1.	-		1975
Kenya	1.1	0.1	0.7	63.6	0.2	Colombia 0.2 Hong Kong 0.1	0.	Zambia .	-		
Un. rep. of Cameroon	1.4	1.4	0.6	23.4	0.2	Colombia 0.1 Fm. GDR 0.1	0.1	Malawi .	-		
Mali	1.3	2.	1.	7.	1.	India 0.2 Yugoslavi 0.7	0.1	Malawi 1. Luxembourg 1.1	-		1975
Senegal	1..	-	1.1	91.7	0.	Brazil .		-	0.1	Malawi 0.1	1975
Malawi	1.6	-	1.5	97.6	-		-		1.4	Zambia 1.	
Algeria	9.1	1.1	8.2	38.2	7.2	Colombia 2.3 Brazil 2.0					
Morocco	12.3	1.3	10.9	80.6	10.0	Brazil 6.3 Indonesia 2.2 Colombia 2.1 Dominican Rep. 1.7		-		-	
Tunisia	1.2	0.7	2.2	52.	1.	Brazil 0.6	0.3	Zambia 0.8		-	
Egypt	61.2	23.2	17.9	26.2	5.6	Yugoslavia 1.7 Pakistan 1.0 Hong Kong 0.5	11.1	Zambia 0.8 Malawi 2.2	1.2	Syrian Arab Rep. 1.	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1.2	0.5	0.7	58.3	0.7	India 0.7		-		-	

Table 16.2

SITC 121 Tobacco, Unmanufactured

(in US $ million)

Exports in 1976

	Developing African exports to:				Intra-regional, Regional and Subregional exports of African Countries							
	World	Developed Countries	Developing Countries	Share of Developing Countries in world (%)	Intra-regional Total	Intra-regional Partners	Regional excl. Subregional Total	Regional excl. Subregional Partners		Subregional Total	Subregional Partners	Remarks
Benin	1.	0.9	0.1	50.0	-		-					
C.African Republic	1.3	1.3	-	0.0	-		-			0.5	Ghana 0.2 Nigeria 0.1	1974
Un. Rep. of Cameroon	3.4	3.4	-	0.0	-		-			-		
Angola	7.7	6.2	-	0.0	-		-			-		
Madagascar	0.6	0.7	-	0.0	-		-			-		
Malawi	70.9	57.7	9.5	13.4	0.5	Papua New Guinea 0.1	8.2	Sierra Leone 2.0 Gambia 1.0 Liberia 1.1 Un.Rep. Cameroon 0.6 Gabon 0.5		0.8	Ethiopia 0.7	1974 1975
Un.Rep. of Tanzania	11.1	10.-	0.1	...	-		-			0.1	Somalia 0.1	1975
Uganda	2.2	2.2	-	0.0	-		-			-		1975
Zambia	7.7	3.1	4.6	59.7	-		-			4.6	Malawi 4.5	1975

Table 1.1 SITC 221 Oilseeds, Oil nuts and Oil Kernels (in US $ Million)

Imports in 1976

Importing Country	World	Developing Africa's Imports from: Developed Countries	Developing Countries	Share of Developing Countries in World (%)	Interregional Regional and Subregional Imports of African Countries: Interregional Total	Interregional Partners	Regional excluding Subregional Total	Regional excluding Subregional Partners	Subregional Total	Subregional Partners	Reports
Algeria	3.1	-	3.1	100.0	-		-		1.1 Niger	1.1	
Niger	9.3	-	9.3	100.0	-		-		0.3 Senegal	0.3	1975
Ivory Coast	0.5	-	0.4	...	-		-		0.4 Mali	0.4	
Madagascar	0.7	-	0.7	100.0	-		-		0.7 Comoros	0.7	1976
U.R. of Tanzania	3.0	1.5	-	0.0	-		-		-		1975
Zambia	0.7	-	0.6	...	0.8 Brazil	0.7	-		-		1975
Algeria	20.4	7.9	3.3	23.5	3.1 Brazil	1.	6.2 Sudan	0.7			
					India	0.7					
					Indi	1.3					
Morocco	9.6	4.5	0.3	3.1	-		0.3 Egypt	0.3	-		
Tunisia	1.	-	1.	100.0	0.1 Sri Lanka	0.1	1.7 Sudan	1.5	-		
Egypt	16.9	0.4	15.9	97.6	0.4 India	0.4	16.1 Sudan	16.1	-		
Libyan Arab Jam.	1.3	0.1	0.4	30.0	0.3 Jordan	0.3	0.5 Sudan	0.5	-		
Other Importers											
Mozambique	5.9										
Malawi	2.1										

Table 1.2 SITC 221 Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels (in US $ million)

Exports in 1976

Exporting Country	Developing Africa's Exports to: World	Developed Countries	Developing Countries	Share of Dev. Africa's Exports in World (%)	Interregional, sectional and Subregional Exports of African Countries: Interregional Total	Partners	Subregional excluding sectional Total	Partners	Subregional Total	Partners	Remarks
Benin	0.4	0.4	-	0.0	-		-				
Gambia	27.5	26.2	0.5	1.	-		-		0.5	Guinea 0.5	1976
Ivory Coast	9.2	6.6	1.5	15.2	1.2	Mexico 1.0	-		0.3	Liberia 0.2	1975
Ghana	1.9	1.3	-	0.0	-		-		-		1975
Senegal	6.3	4.2	2.0	31.	-		-		2.0	Niger 2.0	1975
Nigeria	45.7	45.3	0.3	...	0.2	Cyprus 0.2	-		-		
Togo	2.6	2.6	-	0.0	-		-		-		
Mali	15.1	12.	1.0	.	5.1	Romania 0.1	-		5.	Ivory Coast	
Upper Volta	12.2	6.5	5.2	43.4	-		-		5.	Ivory Coast 3.5	1975
										Togo 1.0	
Sierra Leone	0.5	0.5	-	0.0	-		-		-		
U.R. of Cameroon	3.1	2.9	-	0.0	-		-		-		
Angola	5.4	1.3	-	0.0	-		-		-		
Ethiopia	35.4	14.8	15.7	32.	0.6	Saudi Arabia 4.2	9.1	Egypt 9.0	-		1974
						Dem.Yemen 0.4					1975
						Jordan 0.2					
						Yemen 0.7					
Kenya	1.4	1.3	0.1	7.1	0.1	S.Arabia 0.1	-	-	-		1974
Malawi	13.7	12.3	0.2	1.6	0.2	U.Kenn 0.2	-		-		
Uganda	2.0	1.6	0.2	10.0	0.2	D.Yemen 0.2	-	-	-		1975
U.R. of Tanzania	3.2	1.5	0.7	21.9	0.7	D.Yemen 0.6	-	-	-		1975
Zambia	1.0	0.	0.2	20.0	-		-	-	0.2	Malawi 0.1	1975
Egypt	5.8	4.2	0.	13.	0.5	Cyprus 0.3	0.1	Morocco 0.1	0.2	Jordan 0.2	1974
Sudan	140.5	94.3	34.2	24.4	10.8	Venezuela 11.5	15.0	Egypt 15.0	-		1975
						Lebanon 3.5					
						S.Arabia 1.9					
						Kuwait 0.9					
						Jordan 0.7					

Table 13.1 SITC 2231.1 Groundnuts (Peanuts) Green, whether or not shelled (Excl. flour and meal)

(in US $ Million)

Imports in 1978

Reporting Country	World	Developed Countries	Developing Countries	Other LT Developing Countries in World (%)	Intra-regional Total	Intra-regional Partners	Intra-regional Subregional Total	Intra-regional Subregional Partners	Interregional, Extra and Subregional Imports of African Countries Total	Interregional, Extra and Subregional Imports of African Countries Partners	Year
[illegible]	.3	-	.3	100.	-		-		.3	General	1978
[illegible]	3.1	-	3.1	100.0	.1	.1	Brazil 1. India 1.	-			
[illegible]	1.5	-	1.5	100.		-	1.3	Brazil 1.	-		
[illegible]	4.9	4.4	-	0.		-					

Other Importers

Centrally Planned Econ.	.2
Central Fr. Dep.	.3

Table 1.2 SITC 221.1 Groundnuts (Peanuts) Green, whether or not shelled (excluding flour and meal)

(in $ U.S. million)

Exports in 1976

Exporting Countries	Developing Africa's Exports to: World	Developed Countries	Developing Countries	Share of Developing Countries in World (%)	Intercontinental Total	Intercontinental Partners	Subregional Total	Subregional Partners	Subregional Total	Subregional Partners	Remarks
South	2.1	.2	-	9.5	-		-				
Somalia	27.1	16.-	3.2	1.	-		-				197
Senegal	.2.	3.3	2.0	30.6	-		-		0.5 Guinea	0.5	197
Mali	10.4	.6	-	8.0	-		-		3.0 Niger	3.0	197
Upper Volta	6.7	.5	4.2	64.7	-		-		-		
U.R. of Cameroon	1.1	1.1	-	9.1	-		-		4. Ivory Coast	2.4	197
Ethiopia	5.0	0.7	0.1	16.2	-		-		-		
Malawi	12.3	11.3	0.2	1.2	0.5 Saudi Arabia	0.5	-				
Zambia	1.6	0.3	0.2	20.3	0.3 Hong Kong	0.3	-		0.2 Djibouti	0.2	197
Zaire	23.1	21.6	12.5	13.7	-		-		-		
Egypt	3.2	4.9	0.1	15.1	1.6 Venezuela	11.5	-		0.2 Malawi	0.2	197
					Kuwait	0.5			-		197
					0.6 Cyprus	0.3	0.1 Morocco	0.1	0.2 Jordan	0.2	

Table 19.2 SITC 221.8 Oil seeds, oil nuts, oil kernels n.e.s. (excl. flour and meal)

(in US$ million)

Exporting country	African's exports to:				Exports in 197(Interregional, regional and subregional exports of African countries						Remarks
					Interregional		Regional excl. subregional		Subregional		
	World	Developed countries	Developing countries	Share of Developing countries in world (%)	Total	Partners	Total	Partners	Total	Partners	
Benin	1.7	1.7	-	0.0	-		-		-		
Chad	1.-	1.0	-	0.0	-		-		-		1975
Nigeria	4.8	4.8	-	0.0	-		-		-		1975
Togo	1.3	1.3	-	0.0	-		-		-		
Ivory Coast	0.5	0.	0.3	...	-		-		-		1975
Mali	.5	3.1	0.4	16.0	0.1 Panama	0.1	0.1 U. Rep. Cameroon	0.1	0. Liberia	0.	
Upper Volta	0.3	0.1	1.1	20.0	-		-		0.3 Ivory Coast	0.3	
Angola	1.1	0.	-	0.0	-		-		1.1 Ivory Coast	1.1	1975
Ethiopia	24.9	11.5	14.8	4 .	5.9 Saudi Arabia	3.7	.6 Egypt	0.5	-		1974
					Dem. Yemen	0.9			0.1 Djibouti	0.1	1975
					Yemen	0.6					
					Jordan	0.6					
Kenya	1.0	0.9	0.1	10.0	0.1 Saudi Arabia	0.1					
United Rep. of Tanzania	2.6	1.0	0.7	6.9	0.7 Dem. Yemen	0.6	-		-		1974
Uganda	0.7	0.4	0.2		0.2 Dem. Yemen	0.2	-		-		1975
							-		-		1975

Table 3.1 SITC 242.3 Sawlogs and veneer logs, nonconifer

(in US$ million)

Importing country	Developing Africa's imports from:				Interregional, regional and subregional imports of African countries						Remarks
					Interregional		Regional excl. subregional		Subregional		
	World	Developed country	Developing country	Share of developing countries in world (%)	Total	Partners	Total	Partners	Total	Partners	
Senegal	1.	0.1	1.0	94.1	-		-		1.0	Ivory Coast 1.0	1974
Algeria	3.0	1.1	2.2	61.1	-		2.2	Ivory Coast 1.5	-		
Egypt	0.	0.	-	0.0	-		-		-		
Morocco	20.9	-	-								

Table 20.2 SITC 242.3 Dawlogs and veneer logs, nonconifer

(in US$ Million)

Exporting country	Developing Africa's exports to:				Interregional, regional and subregional exports of African countries						
					Interregional		Regional excl. subregional		Subregional		
	World	Developed countries	Developing countries	Share of developing countries in world (%)	Total	Partners	Total	Partners	Total	Partners	Remarks
Ghana	42.0	39.0	3.8	8.0	1.3	Yugoslavia 0.9	1.5	Egypt 1.4	-		1975
								Liberia 0.9			
Ivory Coast	71.8	180.1	1.9	1.0	5.1	Yugoslavia 4.3	6.4	Morocco 4.0	1.4	Senegal 1.4	
								Algeria 2.2			
Nigeria	7.0	1.9	-	0.0	-		-		-		
Un. Rep. of Cameroon	43.6	31.8	0.7	...	0.7	Malaysia 0.7	-		-		
Congo	10.6	8.3	0.3	2.8	0.3	Romania 0.3	-		-		
Liberia	11.0	8.9	0.3	2.7	0.3	Yugoslavia 0.3	-		-		1975
C. Afr. Republic	10.0	6.1	0.6	6.0	0.6	Romania 0.6	-		-		
Gabon	88.3	64.5	3.5	3.6	0.8	Lebanon 0.4	3.4	Morocco 2.7	-		
						Yugoslavia 0.4					
Angola	8.5	0.5	-	0.0	-		-		-		1974

Table 21.1 SITC 263.1 Raw cotton, other than linters
(in US$ Million)

Reporting area	Imports in 1976									
	Developing Africa's imports from:				Interregional, regional and subregional imports of African countries					
					Interregional		Regional excl. subregional		Subregional		
	World	Developed countries	Developing countries	Share of developing countries in world (%)	Total	Partners	Total	Partners	Total	Partners	Secrets
Chad	13.3	0.	0.5	3.8	0.4 Brazil	0.			0.1 Benin 0.1		1975
Mauritius	3.2	1.	.1	40.0	1.1 Brazil	1.1	-		1.0 Malawi 1.0		
Ethiopia	0.2	0.2		0.0	-				-		1975
Ivory Coast	15.0	-	5.6	37.0	3.1 El Salvador 1. Iran 1.2 Nicaragua 0.8		2.2 Ivory Coast 2.		-		
Mali	1.1	2.3	5.	36.1	3.0 Nicaragua 2.		Chad 0.6 Ivory Coast 0.5 Un.Rep. of Cameroon 0.3				
Niger	11.	0.5	0.2	6.3	0.6 Argentina 0.4						
Chad Rwanda	2.8										

Table J1.2 SITC 263.1

Raw cotton, other than linters
(in US $ million)

Exporting Country	Exports in 1976: Developing Africa's Exports to: World	Developed Countries	Developing Countries	Share of Developing Countries in world (%)	Interregional: Total	Interregional: Partners	Regional excl. Subreg.: Total	Regional excl. Subreg.: Partners	Subregional: Total	Subregional: Partners	Remarks
Benin	12.3	6.8	0.4	3.3	0.3	Thailand 0.3	--		0.1	Nigeria 0.1	1974
Togo	1.0	1.0	--	0.0			--		--		1975
Ivory Coast	23.1	20.0	1.2	5.2			1.2	Algeria 1.0	--		
Mali	42.3	32.9	--	0.0			--		--		
Senegal	9.6	9.0	0.2	2.1			0.2	Morocco 0.2	--		1974
Upper Volta	7.1	6.3	0.5	7.0	0.2	Hong Kong 0.2	0.3	Morocco 0.3	--		1975
Central African Rep.	9.7	8.4	0.3	3.1	0.3	Hong Kong 0.3	--		--		
United Rep. of Cameroon	17.6	12.6	2.6	17.5	0.5	Hong Kong 0.6	1.6	Nigeria 1.0			
Angola	12.8	--	--	0.0		-		Morocco 0.5			1974
Ethiopia	3.9	3.9	--	0.0			--		--		1975
Kenya	3.2	1.7	1.5	31.3	1.0	Yugoslavia 0.9			--		1974
Malawi	2.6	2.6	--	0.0		-			-		
United Rep. of Tanzania	40.2	3.0	22.6	56.5	19.9	Hong Kong 32.7	--		2.7	Zambia 1.9	1975
						Malaysia 4.7				Somalia 0.8	
						Singapore 2.1					
Uganda	28.3	15.8	9.4	33.0	0.4	Hong Kong 4.8	--		--		1975
						Yugoslavia 3.7					
						Singapore 0.9					
Morocco	12.1	10.9	--	0.0		-					
Egypt	353.5	107.3	54.9	13.9	54.9	Romania 25.4	--		--		
						India 12.2					
						Yugoslavia 7.1					
						Korea, D.R. 3.8					
						Bangladesh 2.9					
						Korea, Rep. 1.8					
Chad	22.3	...	...	...		...	...		...		1974
Sudan	189.9	66.6	54.2	28.5	54.2	Yugoslavia 16.8	--		-		1975
						Hong Kong 11.6					
						Romania 10.6					
						India 4.4					
						Thailand 4.2					
						Indonesia 2.2					
						Sri Lanka 1.7					

Table 22.1 SITC 281.1

Iron Ore and Concentrates
(Excluding Roasted Iron Pyrites)
(In US $ Million)

Exporting Country	Exports in 1976												
	Developing Africa's Exports to:				Inter-regional, Regional and Sub-regional Exports of Africa Countries								
	World	Developed Countries	Developing Countries	Share of Developing Countries in World (%)	Inter-regional Total	Inter-regional Partners	Regional (ECA) Total	Regional (ECA) Partners	Sub-regional Total	Sub-regional Partners	Remarks		
Sierra Leone	34.8	34.8	—	0.0	—		—		—				
Liberia	253.5	253.5	—	—	2.7	Yugoslavia 2.7					1974		
					1.5	Rumania 1.5					1975		
Angola	58.1	45.2		0.0	—		—		—				
Algeria	2.5	2.4	0.1	—	0.1	Rumania 0.1	—		—		1976		
Tunisia	1.4		1.4	0.0	—		—		—				
Other Exporters													
Morocco	7.5	7.5											
Mauritania	174.6	174.6											
Nigeria	2.9	2.9											
Mozambique	3.0	3.0											
Swaziland	30.4	30.4											

Table 3.1 SITC 421.4 Groundnut (peanut) Oil

(in US $ million)

Imports in 1978

Importing Country	Developing Africa's imports from: World	Developed Countries	Developing Countries	Share of Developing Countries in World (%)	Interregional: Total	Interregional: Partners	Regional Excl. Subreg.: Total	Regional Excl. Subreg.: Partners	Subregional: Total	Subregional: Partners	Rest
Niger	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	100.0	1.4	Brazil 0.8	—	—	[illegible]	Senegal 0.4	
Ivory Coast	0.5	—		...		Argentina 0.6				Niger 0.7	
Mali	0.7	0.4	0.3	...	—				0.5	Mali 0.5	
Gambia	1.2	0.9	0.3	...	—		0.3	Senegal 0.3			
									[illegible]	Kenya 0.3	[illegible]

Table 3.2 SITC 421.4 Groundnut (peanut) oil

(in US $ million)

Exports in 1978

Exporting Country	Developing Africa's Exports to: World	Developed Countries	Developing Countries	Share of Developing Countries in World (%)	Interregional, Regional and Subregional Exports of African Countries: Interregional: Total	Interregional: Partners	Regional Excl. Subreg.: Total	Regional Excl. Subreg.: Partners	Subregional: Total	Subregional: Partners	Rest
Senegal	15.1	15.1	-	0.0							
Mali	3.5	3.5	--	0.0							
Total	79.5	78.3	1.1	1.6	—		0.4	Gabon 0.2	0.3	Ivory Coast 0.4	
Niger	4.9	2.0	--	0.0	-		—			Mauritania 0.1	
Sudan	0.1	1.7	0.4	45.2	1.4	Dominican Rep 1.4	—		--		

E/ECA/TRADE/17
Annex

Table 10.1 SITC 561.2 Phosphatic fertilizers and phosphatic fertilizer materials (other than natural material) (including superphosphates and basic dephosphorization slag)

(in US $ million)

Importing Country	Imports in 1976										
	Developing Africa's Imports from:				Interregional, Regional and Subregional Imports of African Countries:						
	World	Developed Countries	Developing Countries	Share of Developing Countries in World (%)	Interregional Total	Interregional Partners	Regional Excl. Subreg. Total	Regional Excl. Subreg. Partners	Subregional Total	Subregional Partners	Remarks
Nigeria	20.1	14.3	2.7	13.4	2.2	Romania 1.4 Neth. Antilles 0.9	--		0.5	Togo 0.5	
Mali	1.0	--	1.0	100.0			--		1.0	Senegal 1.0	
Upper Volta	1.0	0.1	0.9	90.0	--		--		0.9	Ivory Coast 0.9	
Kenya	11.4	8.4	--	0.0	--		--		--		1974
Madagascar	1.1	0.7	0.4	36.4	--		0.4	Tunisia 0.4	--		1975
Zambia	3.7	3.7	--		--		--		--		1975
Algeria	8.6	4.2	4.4	51.2	4.0	Romania 4.0	--		0.4	Tunisia 0.4	
Sudan	1.7	1.7	--	0.0	--		--		--		1975

Table 30.2 (ITC Sel.2) Phosphatic fertilizers and phosphatic fertilizer material (other than natural material) including superphosphates and basic dephosphorization slag)

(in US $ million)

Exporting Country	Exports in 1976: Developing Africa's Exports to: World	Developed Countries	Developing Countries	Share of Developing Countries in World (%)	Interregional: Total	Interregional: Partners	Regional and Subregional Exports of African Countries: Regional Excl. Subreg.: Total	Regional Excl. Subreg.: Partners	Subregional: Total	Subregional: Partners	Remarks
General	10.6	2.7	7.9	74.5	3.3	Brazil 1.0 Pakistan 1.3	0.2	Cameroon 0.1	4.4	Ivory Coast 3.4 Mali 1.0	1976
Ivory Coast	0.1	--	0.1	...	--		--		0.1	Mali 0.1	
Morocco	15.1	7.0	7.9	50.3	7.9	Burma 2.1 Bangladesh 2.1 Brazil 1.5 Yugoslavia 1.0	--		--		
Tunisia	23.1	22.0	1.1	11.0	2.2	Yugoslavia 1.9	0.9	Libya 0.9	--		
Egypt	0.9	0.8	--	0.0	-		--		--		

Table 31.1

SITC 629.1 Rubber tyres and tubes for vehicles and aircrafts
(in US$ Million)

Imports in 1976

Importing country	Developing Africa's imports from: World	Developed countries	Developing countries	share of developing countries in world (%)	Interregional, regional and subregional imports of African countries: Interregional Total	Interregional Partners	Regional Excl. subregional Total	Regional Excl. subregional Partners	Subregional Total	Subregional Partners	Remarks
Benin	2.1	1.8	0.1	4.8	0.1	Vietnam 0.1	-				1974
Ghana	3.1	1.7	0.2	6.5	0.2	Thailand 0.2					1975
Nigeria	6>.3	59.3	0.5	...	0.5	Lebanon 0.2					
			-			Romania 0.1					
Togo	2.0	1.7	-	0.0		-		-			1975
Ivory Coast	20.5	17.9	0.6	2.9		-		-	0.6	Upper Volta 0.6	
Mali	3.2	3.1	-	0.0		-		-		-	
Niger	1.6	1.5	0.1	6.3		-		-	0.1	Ivory Coast 0.1	1975
Senegal	2.9	2.4	-	0.0		-		-		-	1974
Upper Volta	2.3	2.2	-	0.0		-		-		-	1975
Liberia	5.8	5.5	-	0.0		-		-		-	1975
Sierra Leone	2.7	2.5	-	0.0		-		-		-	1974
Central African Rep.	1.0	1.0	-	0.0		-		-		-	
Congo	1.7	1.6	-	0.0		-		-		-	
Gabon	4.4	4.2	-	0.0		-		-		-	
United Rep. of Cameroon	10.7	7.1	-	0.0		-		-		-	
Zaire	4.6	4.3	0.2	4.4	0.2	Yugoslavia 0.2		-		-	1975
Angola	1.7	1.3	-	0.0		-		-		-	1974
Ethiopia	3.6	2.8	0.5	13.9	0.5	Rep.of Korea 0.3		-		-	1975
Kenya	9.5	8.3	0.3	3.2	0.3	Malaysia 0.1		-		-	1974
						India 0.1					
Madagascar	8.1	7.7	-	0.0		-		-		-	1975
Somalia	0.7	0.5	0.2	...	0.2	Singapore 0.2		-		-	1975
United Rep. of Tanzania	3.6	2.2	0.2	5.6	0.2	India 0.2		-		-	1975
Zambia	9.4	8.5	0.4	4.3	0.4	Malaysia 0.4		-		-	1975

Table 31.1

SITC 629.1 Rubber tyres and tubes for vehicles and aircrafts (cont'd)
(in US$ Million)

Imports in 1976

Importing country	Developing Africa's imports from:				Interregional, regional and subregional imports of African countries								Remarks
					Interregional			Regional Excl. subregional			Subregional		
	World	Developed countries	Developing countries	share of developing countries in world (%)	Total	Partners		Total	Partners		Total	Partners	
Algeria	20.8	20.3	0.2	1.0	0.1	Brazil	0.1	-			0.1	Morocco 0.1	
Morocco	4.3	3.8	-	0.0		-		-				-	
Tunisia	5.1	4.5	-	0.0		-		-				-	
Egypt	25.1	5.8	12.0	47.8	12.0	Lebanon	5.9	-				-	
						Yugoslavia	2.0						
						Rep.of Korea	1.4						
						India	1.0						
						Kuwait	0.7						
						Romania	0.7						
Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	20.3	18.9	0.4	2.0	0.4	Romania	0.2						
						Yugoslavia	0.1						
Sudan	14.9	12.8	0.7	4.7	0.7	Romania	0.3						
						Rep. of Korea	0.2						

Table 32.1

SITC 631.2 Plywood (including veneered panels)
(in US$ million)

Imports in 1976

Importing country	Developing Africa's imports from: World	Developed countries	Developing countries	share of developing countries in world (%)	Interregional, regional and subregional imports of African countries: Interregional Total	Interregional Partners	Regional Excl. Subregional Total	Regional Excl. Subregional Partners	Subregional Total	Subregional Partners	Remarks
Nigeria	7.4	1.4	1.7	23.0	0.1	Yugoslavia 0.1	-	-	1.5	Ghana 0.9 Ivory Coast 0.6	
Senegal	1.3	0.1	1.2	92.3	-	-	0.1	Gabon 0.1	1.1	Ivory Coast 1.1	1974
Liberia	0.7	0.3	0.4	..	0.2	Singapore 0.2	0.1	Gabon 0.1	0.1	Ivory Coast 0.1	1975
Sierra Leone	0.9	0.2	0.5	...	0.2	Singapore 0.2	0.1	Gabon 0.1	0.2	Ivory Coast	1974
Gambia	0.5	0.1	0.5	...	0.1	Yugoslavia 0.1	0.4	Ivory Coast 0.4	-	-	
United Rep. of Cameroon	0.7	-	0.7	...	-	-	0.1	Ivory Coast 0.1	0.6	Gabon 0.6	
Kenya	1.9	0.1	0.8	...	0.8	Singapore 0.4 Malaysia 0.3	-	-	-	-	1974
Madagascar	0.3	0.2	0.3	...	0.2	Malaysia 0.2	0.1	Gabon 0.1	-	-	
Malawi	1.5	0.2	0.6	...	0.6	Singapore 0.5	-	-	-	-	1975
Zambia	2.1	0.4	0.8	38.1	0.4	Singapore 0.4	0.4	Gabon 0.4	-	-	
Algeria	3.4	0.1	3.3	97.1	3.3	Malaysia 2.2 Singapore 0.8	-	-	-	-	1975
Egypt	11.5	1.7	4.2	36.2	4.2	Romania 1.5 Yugoslavia 1.1 Lebanon 1.0	-	-	-	-	
Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	4.3	1.5	1.4	31.1	1.4	Yugoslavia 1.2	-	-	-	-	

Table 2.2

SITC 631.2 Plywood (including veneered panels)
(in US$ Million)

Exports in 1976

Exporting country	Developing Africa's exports to:				Interregional, regional and subregional exports of African countries						Remarks
	World	Developed countries	Developing countries	share of developing countries in world (%)	Interregional		Regional Excl. subregional		Subregional		
					Total	Partners	Total	Partners	Total	Partners	
Ghana	4.5	3.7	0.5	11.1	-		-		0.5	Nigeria 0.5	1975
Ivory Coast	4.9	1.8	2.8	57.1	-		0.2	Gabon 0.1	2.6	Senegal 1.4	
										Liberia 0.4	
										Upper Volta 0.3	
Gabon	8.7	7.8	0.7	8.1	-		0.7	Nigeria 0.4	-		
United Rep. Cameroon	2.5	2.2	0.2	8.0	-		0.2	Nigeria 0.1	-		

Table 33.1

SITC 651.3 Cotton yarn and thread, grey (unbleached)not mercerized, not put up for retail sale
(in US$ Million)

Imports in 1976

Importing country	Developing Africa's imports from: World	Developed countries	Developing countries	share of developing countries in world (%)	Interregional, regional and subregional imports of African countries: Interregional Total	Interregional Partners	Regional Excl. subregional Total	Regional Excl. subregional Partners	Subregional Total	Subregional Partners	Remarks
Ghana	14.6	0.2	12.6	86.3	9.5	Yugoslavia 5.0 Hong Kong 2.7 Malaysia 1.3	3.1	Egypt 3.1	-		1975
Nigeria	25.9	10.4	11.2	43.2	11.2	Brazil 7.5 Hong Kong 2.0 Malta 0.7	-		-		
Ivory Const	1.4	0.6	0.7	50.0	0.6	Brazil 0.5	0.1	Egypt 0.1	-		
Ethiopia	4.9	2.4	0.6	12.2	0.6	Pakistan 0.4	-		-		1975
Uganda	0.5	-	-	0.0	-		-		-		1975
Algeria	11.5	6.0	0.4	3.5	0.4	Mexico 0.2 Colombia 0.1					
Morocco	2.9	1.4	0.3	10.3	0.3	Argentina 0.2	-		-		
Egypt	1.2	-	0.5	41.7	0.5	Pakistan 0.5	-		-		
Sudan	1.8	0.4	1.2	66.7	1.2	Pakistan 1.0	-		-		1975

Table 33.2

SITC Cotton yarn and thread, grey (unbleached) not mercerized, not put up for retail sale

(in US$ Million)

Exports in 1976

Exporting country	Developing Africa's exports to: world	Developed countries	Developing countries	share of developing countries in world (%)	Interregional, regional and subregional exports of African countries: Interregional Total	Interregional Partners	Regional Excl. subregional Total	Regional Excl. subregional Partners	Subregional Total	Subregional Partners	Remarks
Morocco	1.2	0.1	1.1	91.7					1.1	Tunisia 1.1	
Egypt	147.2	23.6	10.2	6.9	1.8	Bangladesh 0.7 Lebanon 0.5	5.6	Tunisia 2.3 Ghana 2.1 Nigeria 0.9	2.8	Syria Arab Republic 1.4 Iran 1.3	

Countries

India

Table 35.2

SITC 652.13 Other cotton fabrics, woven, unbleached
(in US$ Million)

Exporting country	Exports in 1976: Developing Africa's exports to: World	Developed countries	Developing countries	Share of developing countries in world (%)	International, regional and subregional exports of African countries: Total	Partners	Remarks
Ivory Coast	11.3	9.5	1.9	17.8		1.4 Senegal Upper Volta	
United Rep. of Cameroon	6.2	6.0	0.2	3.2	0.2 Chad	0.2	
Madagascar	1.1	0.7	0.4	23.0	0.4 Mauritius	0.4	1975
Benin	2.0	1.1	0.9	43.0	0.8 Gabon	0.8 0.1 Nigeria	0.1
Zambia	10.5	10.4	0.1	0.7	0.1 Upper Volta	0.1	1976 652
Egypt	34.2	9.9	16.3	47.7	1.4 Saudi Arabia 1.1	0.1 Sudan 2.6	9.9 Syrian Arab Republic 2.7 Iraq 2.2 Jordan 1.1

SITC 652.39 Other cotton fabrics, woven bleached, dyed etc
(in US$ Billion)

Imports in 1976

Importing country	Developing Africa's imports from			Intra-regional, regional and subregional exports of African countries						
	World	Developed countries	Developing countries	Share of developing countries in world (2)	Intra-regional		Regional excl. subregional		Subregional		
					Total	Partners	Total	Partners	Total	Partners	
Benin	11	9.7	0.9	7.9	0.2	Pakistan 0.1	-		0.7	Ivory Coast 0.3	1975
Botswana	3.5	1.7	0.6	7.4	0.4	Canada 0.2				Algeria 0.2	
Burundi	17.5	13.2	1.0	3.3	1.0	U.K. 0.7					197
											197
	14	10.6	0.7	5.9							1975
Ivory Coast	144	6.9	4.5	20.1	0.1	Hong Kong 0.2	-		0.7	Senegal 0.4	1975
	3.7	0.6	1.3	68.5	0.1	Taiwan 0.1	-		2.7	Senegal 1.4	
	3.1	1.6	1.0	27.0					1.1	Ivory Coast 1.0	
	4.3	2.6	1.4	31.1	0.1	Rwanda 0.1	-		1.0	Ivory Coast 0.7	197
	3.3	1.1	0.4	10.1	0.1	Tanzania 0.1			1.3	Ivory Coast 0.3	1975
Liberia	4.0	3.7	0.8	14.1	0.7	India 0.5	-		0.2	Ivory Coast 0.1	1975
	14.0	8.5	0.7	5.3	0.4	Hong Kong 0.2	-		0.1	Ivory Coast 0.1	1975
									0.2	Senegal 0.1	1976
	1.3	1.2	0.2	13.1	0.2	Rwanda 0.2					
	5.6	2.3	2.0	44.5	1.7	Hong Kong 1.7	0.3	Togo 0.2			
	4.0	1.6	2.3	37.7	2.2	Hong Kong 2.1	0.1	Ivory Coast 0.1			
Cameroon	7.1	2.7	2.8	49.4	0.1	Hong Kong 0.1	0.5	Chad 0.4	2.3	Congo 1.2	
										Gabon 1.1	
	10.5	1.0	1.2	11.5	0.2	Brazil 0.2			1.0	Mozambique 1.0	1976
	3.0	1.9	0.7	23.3	0.7	India 0.4					1976
	1.2	1.5	0.3	21.1	0.4	Singapore 0.2					
	1.5	1.2	1.3	22.0	0.4	Hong Kong 0.2	-		-		1975
					Taiwan 0.2						
United Republic of Cameroon	2.1	0.2	0.9	40.0	0.8	Pakistan 0.5					1975

Table 16.2

SITC 652.29 Other cotton fabrics, woven, bleached, dyed etc.
(in US$ million)

Exporting country	Exports in 1976												Reserves
		Developing Africa's exports to:			Interregional, regional and subregional exports of African countries								
	World	Developed countries	Developing countries	Share of developing countries in world (%)	Interregional		Regional Excl. subregional		Subregional				
					Total	Partners	Total	Partners	Total	Partners			
Benin	0.8	-	0.8	...	-		0.1	United Rep. of Cameroon	0.1	0.7	Nigeria	0.1	1974
											Niger	0.3	
Togo	3.1	-	3.1	100.0	-		-		-	3.1	Mali	2.7	1975
Ivory Coast	9.0	0.2	8.7	96.7	-		0.2	Gabon	0.2	8.5	Mali	1.3	
											Niger	0.9	
											Upper Volta	0.3	
											Benin	6.5	
General	5.9	0.2	5.7	96.6	-		1.7	Zaire	1.6	4.0	Ivory Coast	1.8	1974
											Mauritania	2.9	
United Rep. of Cameroon	2.9	-	2.9	100.0	0.2	Chad	0.2	0.2	Chad	0.2	2.7	Congo	1.6
											Gabon	0.8	
Egypt	10.3	-	4.1	39.8	0.1	Saudi Arabia	0.1	1.3	Sudan	1.3	2.7	Syria Arab Rep.	1.6
											Jordan	0.7	